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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† BALLAARAT	4800	W. J. Nantes	12th Feb.
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. London	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler.	18th "

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

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AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,320	13th Mar. 1898

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LAOS	5,000	Flandin	Friday, 18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,236	Anbert	Tuesday, 15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,248	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duedateau	10th Feb. 1898.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 10th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 9th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 12th Feb., 1898.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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BOMBAY 7th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12th FEBRUARY 1898.

THE particular attention of Owners is called to the following RACE Entries for which close at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. and R. M. L. Guns, at the Colaba Oyster Rock and Middle Ground Forts, at 10 a.m., on TUESDAY, 8th February, 1898.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 5th February, 1898.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. A. G. VEIGAS, will be in attendance from TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at the House of Messrs. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and Wamanrao Nana Moroba, on Pallow Road, near Cheera Bazaar, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m. daily, except Sundays, for Inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 7th February, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COTTON SEEDS, POPPY SEEDS, GUNNY BAGS, SCALE AND WEIGHTS, IRON SAFE, CUPBOARDS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Anandjee Versey and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th February, 1898, at 2-30 p.m., at No. 18, Khadak Street, Dubra Gully, Mandvie, consisting bags of cotton seed, and poppy seeds bundles of old gunny bags, scale and weights, brass lamp, empty mehta boxes, copper hunda, mattresses, pillows, &c.

Also at 3-30 p.m., at No. 123, Khulasi Chukla, in re Hunsraj Cooverjee and Narronjee Cooverjee, insolvents, consisting of cupboards, iron safe, lamps, pictures, empty boxes, red puggaree cloth, old cot, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1898.

NOTICES.

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THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in March 1898. 58 Prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 1st. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23rd and 24th February.

Prospectuses and all information may be obtained from the Undersigned on application.

A. J. PEILE, R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.

R. A. WILLIS,
Honorary Treasurer.

Apollo Bunder, Sirdar's Mansion.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND PAYMENT of Interest, payable out of Capital, for the year ending 31st December, 1897, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or (Rs. 19-6-0 per share) on the Shares of the Original Issue, and the First Payment of Interest, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or (Rs. 5-13-0 per share) on the New Shares i.e., those of the Second Issue, will be made at the registered office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 7th March, 1898, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the register on the 31st day of January, 1898, on the production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Coy.,

CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

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PRIVATE OFFERS for the Purchase of any one or more of the following properties of the above Estate will be received by the Administrators of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and Co., Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The offers should be sent under sealed covers and not later than by 4 o clock in the evening of the 15th day of February next. The properties are the following, viz.:—

PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

1. Land with dwelling-house or Bungalow, Cookrooms, Outhouses and Stables situate Nos. 77-79 Chowpati, being the family residence of the said deceased. The land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and contains 5694 square yards or thereabouts.

2. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon, situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, bearing Municipal Street No. 12, Ward No. 1335. The land is of the same tenure as above and contains 361 square yards.

3. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon also situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to the above and bearing Municipal Street No. 14, Ward No. 1336. The land is of the same tenure as above and is admeasuring 157½ square yards.

4. Leasehold land with chawls standing thereon, situate in Mangalore Street, on the Port Trust Estate, Mody Bay, containing 222 2-9 square yards bearing Municipal Street Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Ward No. 2697.

5. Land with a splendidly built Bungalow thereon, situate on the Bazar Road, at Mahim, bearing Municipal Assessment Street No. 53 [A] 54 Ward No. 4724-25-26. The Land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and is 1479 square yards or thereabouts.

6. Land with Bungalow detached out-houses, stables and large compound situate also on the Mahim Bazaar Road, next to the last-mentioned Bungalow, It bears Municipal Street No 64 [A] 65, Ward No. 4735 [1] 4735 [2] 4736 and the Land which is Pension and Tax admeasures 4730 square yards.

PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

1. Government Leasehold Land with substantially built Bungalow, out-houses, etc., called the "Temple Hall." The and bears Survey No. 60 and admeasures 5 acres and 11 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 2,000.

2. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow and premises called the "Parsonage". The Land is Survey No. 25, and contains 2 acres and 31 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to the Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 1,900.

3. Government Leasehold Land with Bungalow, etc., called the "St. James." The Land is denoted under Survey No. 61, contains 2 acres and 34 goontas and the rental is Rs. 1,550 by the same guide.

4. Government Leasehold Land with two Bungalows, etc., standing on it called the "Rosary" and "Octagon." The land bears Survey No. 7 admeasures 30 goontas and the annual rental is Rs. 1,550.

5. Government Leasehold Land with a newly built Bungalow, etc., called the "Sandhurst Castle." The land is Survey No. 41 and admeasures 7 acres.

6. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow thereon called the "Florida Lodge" bearing Survey No. 229 and admeasuring 5 Goontas.

7. A plot of land called or known as the "Savesthan Land." It is Survey Nos. 66-67 and is 3 acres and 24 goontas.

8. Ditto. ditto. bearing same Survey Nos. and admeasuring one acre and 22 goontas.

PROPERTIES AT POONA.

1. Land with Bungalow &c., situate on the Treasury Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 158 feet in length and 920 feet in width and assessed under survey No. 182 admeasuring 13 goontas.

2. Leasehold Land with two Bungalows called "Spiers Bungalows" situate on the City Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 165 feet in length and 67 feet in width and assessed under Survey No. 181 measuring 8 goontas.

3. Plots of agricultural land in the Nanded and Dhairi villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona, viz:—

AT NANDED.

[a] a plot measuring	8 acres	32 goontas,	Survey No.	23.
[b] " "	2 "	15 "	"	26.
[c] " "	24 "	6 "	"	21.
[d] " "	10 "	17 "	"	22.

AT DHAIRI.

[e] " "	7 "	34 "	"	176.

PROPERTIES AT KIRKEE.

Land with two Bungalows at Kirkee Cantonment, Kirkee, bearing Nos. 2 and 25 situate on the Road leading from Poona to Kirkee Stations measuring 375-366, No. 2 and No. 25 feet long and 232-237, No. 2 and No. 25 feet wide.

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Land with Chawl and Buildings at Lanowli situate near the Bazaar and measuring 72 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 0-18m., 0-20s. Low water, 6-24m., 6-10s.

Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, special general meeting, Graham's Building, noon.

Lady Sandhurst's Charity Concert, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse, squadron parade, morning.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45.

REPORTED THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Zenool Abedeen, residing at Modikhana, has reported to the police the theft of clothing of the value of Rs. 655 from his residence sometime during his absence from home on Sunday last.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ......Souvenir de Belle—Alliance. Latann.
Overture ......Giovanna D'arco ......Verdi.
Reminiscences of The Gaiety......Meyer Lutz.
Mazurka ......Nana ......Coraggio.
Aria (Euphonion Solo) ......Maria di Rohan ......Donizetti.
Valse......Gruss an Hannover ......Labitzky.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL RESULT OF KNOCKING AGAINST A STONE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nubbeeji Kurreem, a hawker in oil, aged about fifty-five years, residing at Huzria Street. For the last seven years deceased had been subject to paralysis of the right side of his body, but he used to go about hawking. About a week ago when he returned home from his usual wandering, he showed his wife a small wound on the second toe of his right foot, which he said was caused by his knocking the foot against a stone while walking along the road. Some household remedies were applied to the injured toe, and the man appeared to be doing well until about four days after, when he had spasms and his jaws were locked up. On the 4th instant, he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased in severity and he died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, one Swai Gool Mahomed, a shoemaker, having no fixed place of residence and sleeping under trees on the Esplanade, noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water in a well on the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinstone High School. The Mahomedan went to the Esplanade police station and gave information to the Police. A police havaldar immediately proceeded to the well together with the informant, and removed the body out of the well. The body was much decomposed, and it appeared to be that of a Hindu, aged about thirty years. It was dressed in a guernsy and a dhotur and bore no external marks of violence. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry in the forenoon, on the Esplanade, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30, this evening. Business :—I. The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. II. Dr. J. A. Da Gama will read Notes on the following :—(1) The treatment of Post-partum hæmorrhage. (2) The treatment of the hour-glass contraction of the uterus with retention of the placenta. (3) Administration of Strychnine in the second stage of labour. (4) Poisoning by Star-anise. (5) The treatment of Carbuncle in Diabetes. (6) Treatment of Epistaxis in an emergency. (7) Fracture of the orbit and complete atrophy of the optic nerve. (8) Laceration of the capsule before counterpuncture in the operation for Morganian Cataract. (9) Some observations about the irredectomy in Cataract operations, and the treatment of the prolapse of the iris after the operation. (10) Treatment of severe cases of Entropium. (11) Complications after the removal of Hordeolum. (12) Gummata in the brain diagnosed by the Ophthalmoscope.

WORK AMONGST THE LEPERS.—By invitation of Mr. and Mrs. F. Jackson, a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at a Drawing Room meeting held at the Money School, yesterday afternoon, to hear an account from Mr. T. A. Bailey, brother of the well known Leper Missionary, Mr. Wellesley Bailey, of a tour amongst the Leper Asylums of the Central Provinces and Bengal. In the absence of Mr. A. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman presided. Mr. Bailey gave a graphic description of the work done for the unfortunate victims of leprosy at the asylums he had visited, and spoke of their gratitude, their teachableness, and their readiness to accept Christian truth when presented to them. He appealed for financial aid to carry on the good work amongst them, and suggested the formation of a society in Bombay to collect subscriptions and interest the philanthropic public in the movement. Mrs. Bailey gave a brief address exclusively describing the beneficient agency of the mission amongst women and children. A collection was made at the door at the close of the meeting.

A GOLDSMITH ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Tulsi Dewak, a goldsmith by caste, was charged with attempting to commit suicide, on Sunday last. It appeared from evidence that a customer of the accused had entrusted him with 30 tolas of gold to prepare some ornaments. When the ornaments were made and given to the customer, it was found short in weight by three tolas. Being called upon to explain, the accused told him that he had sold the remaining three tolas and given the proceeds to his wife in order to enable her to go to her native country. The customer then asked him either to restore the gold or to pay him its worth. This the accused could not do, but took him to his father-in-law, and appealed to him for assistance. But the father-in-law turned a deaf ear to his appeal, and as a last resource the accused asked his creditor to wait for a week. This appeal being also resisted, the accused on some pretence or other left them and threw himself in the Mambadavie tank. He was soon after rescued by a police sepoy with the assistance of two other men. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Wilson charged three Hindus, named Gungaram *alias* Patlu Nagoo, Chintoo Sukaram, and Hari Rama with housebreaking and theft in respect of 92 half-anna postage stamps of the value of Rs. 4 and six bottles of House of Commons whiskey, the property of Messrs. Robinson, Morrison and Co. It appeared from the evidence of an employee of the company, that on the night of 25th January, the company's godown on the Argyle Road was broken into by removing the tiles of the roof, and three bottles of whiskey and 92 postage stamps were stolen. Subsequently, on the 4th instant, three more bottles of whiskey were made away with in a similar manner. On the matter being reported to the police, they succeeding in tracing the stamps to a Marwadi having a shop on the Carnac Road. He mentioned the names of the accused as the persons who sold them to him. The police found on further inquiries that the accused had regaled themselves and their friends with the whiskey and afterwards destroyed the bottles. The accused were convicted, and there being previous convictions against them were sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

FIRE AT BELLASIS ROAD.—At 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in house No. 171, Bellasis Road, belonging to one Haji Saleh Mahomed Tarmahomed, and occupied by two Jew families, consisting of twenty-seven persons. The fire was first discovered by one Askal Essak, and appears to have originated in a kitchen on the first floor of the house by a burning kerosine oil lamp being overturned by a rat and setting fire to the wooden flooring. On an alarm being raised the Babulla Tank steamer was quickly on the spot, followed in rapid succession by the engines from the Sankli Tank, Gowalia Tank, Fort, and Chinchpoogly. The first two engines were set to work with a copious supply of water available from the main, but by the time the flames had spread to the main building the whole of the roof was ablaze. The building was soon vacated by the tenants, who commenced running about in all directions with what valuable articles they could lay their hands upon. A body of policemen were promptly on the scene under Superintendent Nolan, and a few European police officers, under whose supervision the inmates were enabled to leave the building without any confusion or danger of being robbed of their things by thieves. The firebrigade worked with energy under the direction of Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire brigade, who was early on the scene. Two lines of hoses were run up the roofing of the neighbouring house and the jets were directed on the burning roof with fullest effects. The fire was completely extinguished by 4 a.m. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 5,000, and the loss sustained by the tenants by the damage done to their furniture is put down at Rs. 1,500. The building is ensured with the Scottish Union and National Company, Edenburg and London, for Rs. 12,500. A fireman, named Mahomed Hoosein, aged twenty-seven years, attached to the Sankli Tank engine, sustained some internal injuries to his chest by some of the *debris* falling on him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

ALTHOUGH this is the period of the season at which there are usually developments of form of a striking character, or legislative actions of equally great consequence, it would perhaps be difficult to recall a season in which so much of importance has occurred within a week under either code as during the week just passed. Sheffield United's victory at Bramall Lane prepared the way to some extent for the result of Saturday's game at Birmingham, involving as it did practically the question of the League championship, but in this respect and in the higher politics of Rugby Unionism matters a week ago were very unsettled. To-day the situation, in one respect, at least, is clear ; in the other, unfortunately, much remains to be said and much remains to be done. It will be better perhaps to deal in the first place with the practice of the game, and to leave considerations of policy for later discussion.

The one match that aroused interest on Saturday was the return fixture between Aston Villa and Sheffield United. On the finely drawn calculations of the foot-ball statistician the question of the championship was settled a week ago at Bramall Lane, when the United won by a goal to nothing, but a reversal of this result at Birmingham on Saturday would have opened the door to two or three possibilities. There were numerous considerations of policy to be taken into account in estimating the probabilities of the encounter. Sheffield United's reputation, in the first place, rested upon their achievements away from home, and Aston Villa, on the other hand, had not lost a single match on their own ground this season. A comparison of arguments *pro* and *con*. left a balance slightly in favour of the Midlanders. It seemed reasonable, at least, to expect that a club of the calivre of the Villa, which had lost away the previous week by a single goal, would on its own ground be able to retrieve itself and make matters even. Up to a late portion of the game this theory was borne out. The Villa had the best of the play up to half-time, and were a little unlucky not to score, particularly as they had the advantage in the closing stages of the first half of playing eleven men the United's ten, Gaudie, the United's centre forward, unfortunately having had his nose broken. In the absence of Gaudie in the early part of the second half they continued to hold the upper hand, and within three minutes from the restart Wheldon scored from a penalty kick against Howell. Unfortunately for the Villa Gaudie returned and the game underwent a change. Wheldon missed a chance which might have had an important effect upon the result but from this moment the United played with great determination, and, wearing down the brilliancy of the Villa forwards by the sterling half-back play for which they are famous, gradually took the upper hand and drew level. The injured Gaudie added the winning point in the final stages of the game and the Villa had the mortification of losing the championship in the presence of 40,000 at least of their own supporters.

The situation in the Rugby world becomes more and more involved and unsatisfactory. It really seems hazardous in the present circumstances to venture an opinion on the position, for there is so much unknown of the inner workings of the Rugby Union Committee, and there are so many dark hints of certain diplomatic moves on the part of the Committee, that it really seems a time to hold one's peace and see what will happen. Willing, however, as one may be to credit the Rugby Union with the genius to devise and carry out a policy that would not stumble at most steps, one cannot shut one's eyes to the singular want of success in its policy in the North, and its hardly less unsuccessful conduct in regard to the Gould controversy. The Committee were called upon a week ago to consider two reports—one expressing the opinion that no help could be given to the northern clubs without sacrificing all the principles of amateur football, and that any relaxation in the amateur laws would only have a temporary effect ; and the other that the laws relating to professionalism should be so relaxed as to enable the Union to deal with all clubs which wished to reorganise on amateur principles, and all players who have not received payment for playing football who apply for readmission before May 31 next. There was a further recommendation of the minority—the constitution of which it is hardly necessary to specify, for everyone has now taken to drawing a straight line through the centre of the country in Rugby matters—suggesting that 'powers to reinstate men who have not received payment for playing football should be delegated to the country committees, or the northern and southern members of the Union, subject, one assumes, to the veto of the General Committee. It is putting it very mildly to say that the minority report only barely meets the demands that might legitimately be urged upon the body which at present dominates the amateur game.

But this body has declined to make the slightest concession, has adopted the majority report, and has practically told the North to do as it pleases. In the interest of sportsmanship and the amateur principles in which most of us were brought up this is seriously to be regretsed. It is not as though those in Lancashire and Yorkshire who have all their lives remained true to amateurism were at all wavering in their allegiance to the spirit of amateurism. The Hornbys, the Crooks, the Walkers, the Milners, the Pilners and the Newsomes are as strict upholders of the amateur faith as the Southerners who at present control the destinies of the Rugby Union. It these "went over" it would be time, indeed, to admit that the Union was right in its attitude, and that it would be better far that it had no further parley with its opponents. Unfortunately the circumstances are entirely different. Those in the Northern counties who hold amateurism in the highest esteem, and who have fought as ardently for it as any member of the South, recommend, with the full knowledge of local circumstances, that would be well for the future of Rugby football that the Union, should grant the suggested concessions. The Union, in its wisdom, declines. Of course Rugby enthusiasts in the North are incensed. Indignation meetings have been held, proposals have been made for forming a new union, and so on. Something seems to be demanded, and something will certainly be done, but it is well to remember that there is no immediate hurry. If the separation which the Rugby Union almost seems to be courting must come, let it come when the present season's engagements are concluded. If we know anything of the spirit of those concerned in the North in the present unfortunate conflict it is this, that whatever happens there will be no secession to Northern Unionism. It is too early to deal with the suggested scheme of a federation of amateur clubs in the North, but it may be taken for granted that, Rugby Union or no Rugby Union, amateurism will still find itself supported in the North.

Several further matches have yet to be played in the Rugby World but so far the results work out as follows :—

	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
Lancashire	4	2	8
Yorkshire	3	1	6
Durham	3	1	6
Northumberland	2	1	4
Cumberland	2	2	4
Cheshire	1	3	2
Westmorland	0	5	0

Under Association rules, matches in the first division of the League competition were won by Sheffield United against Aston Villa, Sheffield Wednesday against Derby County, Notts County against Everton, Sunderland against Bury, West Bromwich Albion against Preston, North End, and Stoke against Bolton Wanderers. It will be seen from the accompanying table of results that Aston Villa's chance of preserving their first position of last year is now very poor :—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United	20	11	7	2	41	24	29
West Bromwich Albion	20	9	7	4	34	27	25
Sunderland	20	10	4	6	28	22	24
Aston Villa	21	10	4	7	45	36	24
Everton	19	9	5	5	32	28	23
Sheffield Wednesday	21	10	3	8	37	28	23
Wolverhampton Wanderers	20	8	6	6	35	27	22
Notts Forest	19	7	6	6	32	28	20
Derby County	21	7	6	8	41	40	20
Blackburn Rovers	20	6	7	7	29	38	19
Bolton Wanderers	21	8	3	10	21	28	19
Liverpool	20	7	4	9	30	31	18
Preston North End	22	6	5	11	24	32	17
Stoke	22	6	4	12	25	44	16
Bury	18	4	5	9	22	33	13
Notts County	20	3	6	11	23	35	12

A match between Blackburn Rovers and Notts Forest was drawn. A club match was won by the Corinthians against Liverpool.

"Golfing and Cycling" has an amusing instance of the vitality of the golfing story. A paragraph which appeared two years ago has been twice round the world, travelling from east to west, and turned up again in a London evening paper on New Year's Day. "It appears regularly in our bundles of press cuttings, always a little further east." There seem to be no means of arresting it. At present it is rather a poor little piece of facetiousness, but as it is modified from time to time, it may evolve into something good.

Mr. Balfour's golfing career is always followed with interest, and he appears lately to have had considerable variety in golf courses. Last week he mitigated the severity of his political campaign by a good day on the Withington green, where, with the captain of the club and two other members he played several foursomes. Mr. Balfour is said to have been particularly pleased with the condition of the putting greens, which are maintained at a high standard at Withington.

The description of the extended Moray course in "Golf" gives the impression that it is no place for a feeble driver. The length of the course is 6,058 yards, and as the "bogey" is 80, it leaves very little room for mistakes. The "Gordonstown" hole, which is 350 yards, is a four, and the "Long," 512 yards, a five. These cannot be own very frequently. Of course, it must be borne in mind by the discouraged plodder on inland courses that at such places as Moray the ball does not stick fast in the ground from a lofty drive.

There are few towns in England which are fortunate enough to possess two golf links. Kendal, although not a large place, is one of them. I have visited the one on the old race course, and although it is considered, I believe, to be the better of the two, it cannot be said to be above the average. It is situated about twenty minutes' walk from the station, on high ground, well above the level of the town. There are eighteen holes consisting of one "par five" hole, three "par three" holes, and fourteen "per four" holes, two of which are rather difficult, as they require full-drive approaches. From this it may be seen that a strict "par" of the course would be about 70. The general character of the couse is stony, loose rock being very common, but great efforts are being made to remove this defect, and a considerable quantity of loose rock has already been taken away. The soil appears to be a mixture of sand and clay, and seems to stand wet weather well. Hazards of a conventional type are absent. Their place is taken by patches of broken and stony ground, and at two holes a stone wall has to be crossed.

Writing of amateur and professional play in Golf competitions a correspondent urges that as the amateurs may join in the competition for the open championship, so the professionals should be permitted to play for the amateur championship. It may be said that they are not amateurs, but this is a matter of definition. Our leading amateurs are not generally at a disadvantage through lack of practice or want of opportunity to play over a variety of greens. The contest would not be unequal. The division between professionals and amateurs is essentially an arbitrary one. It corresponds to no special differences in training and opportunity, but rather to the accidents of birth and social position. If Andrew Kirkaldy had been born to an earldom and £20,000 a year, he would have been one of our most distinguished amateurs. If Mr. Hutchinson had commenced life under different auspices, he might have been a doughty professional. To be great golfers was their destiny. Why insist on a trivial distinction between them ? Why deprive Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hilton and the rest of the chance of match play with the professionals ? With a larger field some weeding out process might be necessary. The medal round might actually justify itself in such a case by promptly reducing the number of competitors to a compact body of thirty-two, for the player who failed to get into this division could have little chance in the later stages.

If it is something of hardship that professionals may not be amateurs when they are so minded, it seems equally unsatisfactory that amateurs are not permitted to become professionals. Some of us would gladly be professionals. The difficulty is that no one will pay us to give lessons, because our styles are so singular, we do not know how to make clubs that would fetch any money, and we have had no apprenticeship to green-keeping. Divested of prejudices, we yet cannot emerge from our condition of respected inefficiency. It is true that in country towns there are still old ladies—and often very nice old ladies—who regard the "amateur artist" as a superior being, but generally now we are all anxious to prove the quality of our work by making money with it. The man who dabbles in paint would have no objection to selling a picture at the Royal Academy, nor does the author of noble birth decline to be paid for his short stories. Even the householder who keeps hens would not be ashamed to confess—or to affirm—that he made a profit on them. In everything but sport we are anxious to become professionals. In sport the traditions of the patron and the patronised die hard.

I think I am not mistaken in saying that when Auchterlonie won the open championship it was his decision to take the money prize which made a professional of him. I cannot see why he should not take the money and play afterwards as an amateur when there is no money to win. The money that he had earned in the one case would not prevent his playing in the right spirit in the other. Perhaps it makes no practical difference, and I am, of course, making unpractical and impracticable suggestions. The only point upon which I think golfers ought to agree is that the arrangement is an unhappy one by which professionals are condemned to medal rounds for their chief competition. An open championship by match play would be by far the most interesting event of the year.

Everyone who has the interests Irish of racing, especially, steeplechasing, at heart will be delighted to learn says the "Sportsman," that the Prince of Wales has purchased from the popular amateur horseman Mr. Lushington—who on more than one occasion has been seen to great advantage in the royal colours—the four-year-old Ambush II., by Ben Battle—Miss Plant, by Umpire out of that good mare Cecropia (dam of Asphlant and other winners), by Cecropsis—Bounce, by Flatterer. More interesting and important still is the fact that the Prince has decided to leave the four year-old at Conynham Lodge, and to run him in Ireland. Ambush II. is a splendid animal, of good size, with plenty of bone, and very promising. He is engaged in the Maiden Plate at Punchestown next April, and it is to be hoped that everything will go well with him. The appearance of the Prince of Wales's colours at this meeting will indeed be popular.

The Light Blues completed their first week's practice on Saturday, Jan. 15. As a rule, in recent years, changes in the initial stages of training have been of requent occurrence, but on this occasion no alterations were made in the order until Saturday, when Mr. H. F. Stobart, Pembroke, relinquished the fourth oar in favour of A. W. Swanston, Jesus, who was removed from No. 2 to No. 4. C. M. Steele, who stroked the Trinity Hall beat to victory in the "Fours," appeared in the crew for the first time. There was a fair attendance to witness the doings of the crew. Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher gave tub pair exercise to each member of the crew, and at a quarter-past three they embarked in the eight and pulled to Baitsbite and back, several stoppages being allowed each way. Mr. Dudley Ward, the president, who has been indisposed, paid a brief visit to the University boathouse, but took no active part in the coaching duties. Subjoined are the latest order and weights of the crew :—

	st.	lb.
W B Rennie, Emmanuel, bow	11	3
C M Steele, Trinity Hall	11	4
G T Bullard, Trinity Hall	12	10
A W Swanston, Jesus	12	6
C H Hole, Trinity Hall	12	10
R B Etherington-Smith, First Trinity	12	11
C J D Goldie, Third Trinity	12	0
E Davidson, Lady Margaret B C, stroke	11	12
F J Wright, Christ's, coxswain	8	1

The Oxford president, Mr. C. K. Phillips, of New College, had his crew out for the first time on Jan. 19. With the exception of No. 3, all the seats were occupied by oarsmen who had taken part in the trial eights last December, the stroke thwart being allotted to Holmes, who was unsuccessful on that occasion. The services of Gold, who stroked last year, will, it is expected, again be available. Probably neither Carr nor De Knoop will be in residence, although both are eligible to row. The president coached from a bicycle, and at a slow paddle the eight worked down stream for about a mile. Having turned, a pull was taken up to Randall's Bridge, whence after a brief rest they returned to the Long Bridges. The boat was here put about and rowed back to the barge. The names and weights of the crew are appended :—

	st.	lb.
F S Le B Smith, University, bow	10	0
J A Tinne, University	11	7
J Huntley, University	11	2
E Warre, Balliol	12	4
J S Darling, Oriel	14	0
F Warre, Balliol	12	8
J L Philips, New	11	9
C Holmes, Kebel, stroke	11	7
F Jacomb Hood, Christ-church, coxswain.	0	0

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE following programme has been arranged for the annual regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to take place on 12th, 15th, 16th and 17th inst. :—

FIRST DAY.

1. For Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list not exceeding 30 feet Linear Rating. Y. R. A. time allowance for rating. Start at 2-30 p. m., Course No. 2. Signal B. Prizes Rs. 200, 80 and 40.

2. For Cruising Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list of any rig and size. Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 3. Signal C. Prizes Rs. 150, 70 and 35.

3. For Man-o-war and bona-fide ship's, open boats of any rig and size. Start at 3-0 p. m. Course No. 1, Signal D. Prizes Rs. 75, 25 and 10.

4. For boats of the Tomtit Class on the R. B. Y. C. list. Start at 3-15 p. m. Course No. 13 reversed (three times round). Signal F. Prizes Rs. 80, 30 and 15.

SECOND DAY.

1. For Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list not exceeding 30 feet Linear Rating, Y. R. A. time allowance for rating. Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 4. Signal B. Prizes Rs. 200, 80 and 40.

2. For boats of the Tomtit Class on the R. B. Y. C. list. Start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 5. Signal C. Prizes Rs. 80, 30 and 15.

3. For Man-of-war and bona-fide ship's open boats of any rig and size. Start at 3 p. m. Course No. 5. Signal D. Prizes Rs. 75, 25 and 10.

4. For Cruising Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list of any rig and size. Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 5. Signal F. Prizes Rs. 150, 70 and 35.

THIRD DAY.

For boats of the Pomtit Class on the R. B. Y. C. list. Start at 4-5 p.m., Course No. 13. (twice round). Signal B. Prizes Rs. 25 and 10.

ROWING MATCHES.*

1. For 8 oared and over Man-o-war and bona fide ships' boats. Prizes Rs. 50 and 15.

2. For 4 to 6 oared Man-o-war and bona fide ships' boats. Prizes Rs. 40 and 10.

3. For Torpedo Boats' Punts. Two men and no rudders allowed. European crews. Prizes Rs. 5 and 2.

4. For Torpedo Boats' Punts. Two men and no rudders allowed. Native crews. Prizes Rs. 5 and 2.

5. For Yachts' Dinghies. 12 feet and under belonging to Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list, to be pulled by the Yachts' regular sailing crews. Prizes Rs. 10 and 5.

FORTH DAY.

1. For Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list which have raced on one of the previous days of the Regatta. Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 11. Singal B. Prizes Rs. 200, 80 and 40. Handicap limited to 2 minutes per mile.

2. For Yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list (including Tomtit Class Boats) which have raced on one of the previous days of the Regatta, and which do not enter for Class A race. Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 10. Signal C. Prizes Rs. 100, 40 and 20.

3. For Man-o-war and bona fide ships' open boats in service rig and trim. Time allowance according to R. N. rules. Start at 3-0 p.m. Course No. 9. Signal D. Prizes Rs. 50, 20 and 10.

Entries to be made with the Honorary Secretary of the sailing Committee, at least 48 hours previous to noon of the day appointed for each race, not counting Sunday, 13th inst.

*Courses and times of starting will be arranged later on.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

20-97—Smetham B and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow—Ardeshir, H and D. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

542-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonchand Purusram and others vs Sidhrutrai Soojanrai—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

299-96—Janardhan and A—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajeealli Mahomed Hajee Esmail—Payne G and S.

205-94—R S Brown and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhandas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Asiatbai vs Ally Mahomed Hajee Salley Mahomed—Ardeshir H and D.

405-96—Tyabjee D and C—Aishabibee vs Bayabibee and others—Payne G and S, and Hemming and P.

113-93—M N Sakiatwalla Hassum Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Alum Allikhan Bahadoor Dilawa Nuwaz Jung and another.

415-97—Maganlal and R—Santa Maria de Souza vs Antonio Rafaelo de Silva and Castro.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

579-97—Sorabji and J—Novla Tricumjee and others vs Major H G Ryland.

621-97—Roughton and Byrne Car line Lyon and others vs P Ruttonjee—Ardesir H and D.

619-97—Mulji and R—Vullubdas Bhugwandas and another vs Tribhowandas and Jadhowjee—Muljee and R.

658-97—Pestonjee R and K—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Mancherjee Kaikhoo Heera Maneck.

19-98—Payne G and S—Rai Dayacore vs Kishonram Ramanand and others.

25-98—Hiralal M and M—Rose Elizabeth Sullen vs John Cochram Collin.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

51-97—In person—Soorjoo Gayadin vs Sewraj Hingoo Koombhar and another—Part heard.

1-98—In person—Janardhan Muthaoro vs Doorga Chanda—Part heard.

3-98—In person—Kamlapersad Vullud Thakorpersad vs Mathurapersad Sookhnand and another.

Defended New Long Causes.

610-97—Hiralal M and M—Kaucanbai alias Roshanbi vs Imam Husien Khan M H Khan. Part heard.

432-97—Smetham B and N—Dwarkanath Moreshwar and another vs Vijbhokandas Atmaram—Thakurdas D and O—Part heard.

576-97—Smetham B and Noble—Allarakhia Chand and another vs Yamnabai—Captain V.

611-27—Nanu and H—Perozbai vs Naorojee Manockjee Wadia and another—Nanu and H, and Little and Co.

613-97—Bicknell M and M—Narayenrao Raghunath Navalkar and others vs Krishnarao Raghunath Navalkar and others—Nanu and H.

620-97—Ardeshir H and D—Kareem Peer Mahomed and others vs Shamjeebhai Akhai—K D Shroff.

I. M. RAILWAY.

First 8 days of January 1898.

Description.	1897.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	940	940	..	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	49,982	56,289	...	6,307	...	6,307
Goods	1,03,560	88,015	15,545	...	15,545	...
Other earnings	3,353	3,356	...	3	...	3
Total for week	1,56,895	1,47,660	9,235	...	...	...
Aggregate	1,56,895	1,47,660	...	..	9,235	...

IN view of the accuracy of the long-range small-calibre rifles, interesting experiments were recently conducted by the Society of Civil Engineers in Paris, in order to determine the visibility of different colours. To designate the visibility of colours at great distances, numbers from one to eight were taken, eight signifying invisibility. It was regarded as a matter of importance to determine how these numbers compare in clear weather, in cloudy weather, and at night. The result of observation to 600 metres (650 yards) is given as follows :—In clear weather white is most distinctly visible (1) ; then comes hussar blue, light blue (2), scarlet (3), green (4) ; gray and the colour of dry foliage are almost invisible, and were marked 7. Dark blue was called 6. In cloudy weather nothing was altered in case of white, blue, green, and brown. Hussar blue becomes less visible (3) ; so also scarlet (4). On the other hand, green becomes more visible (3). At night the results were the same as in cloudy weather, except that white becomes invisible, and so passes from 1 to 8. The colours of the German and Italian Infantry (iron gray and dark blue) were classified at 6. In France, in consequence of the red kepi, the dark-blue coat, and the scarlet trousers, the average number obtained was 4½. But it is believed that in reality the disadvantages of the French infantry will turn out to be less, because only that part of the red trousers between the lower edge of the coat and the top of the bootee is visible, and even this will be so dusty after the first day's march that no actual colour will be visible. The light reflected from cuirasses, helmets, and sabres is not taken into account.

BARON MOHRENHEIM will not take back to Russia his collection of Dutch paintings, rare porcelains, and books. They are to be sold by auction. He will coin money by the sale. The Saxony porcelain mentioned in the catalogue decorated the boudoir of the Empress at the Russian Embassy.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers; Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,278 tons, Captain E G Adams, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Calcutta, 26th January, brought a cargo of 6,336 tons of coal.

THE s s Feroina, 1,930 tons, Captain J C Bainbridge, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff, (31st December) with a general cargo. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,943 tons, Captain A Houstoun, arrived in harbour, on Sunday evening, from Calcutta (22nd January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr G V Scavell as a passenger.

THE s s Federation, 1,570 tons, Captain John Printice, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Calcutta, 25th January, brought a cargo of 3,436 tons of coal. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE clan Line s s Clan Ogilvy, 1,690 tons, Captain W G Young, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from glasgow (31st December) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The Vessels is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Poseidon, 2,433 tons, Captain R Mayer, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe (9th January) via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Chaio, Mrs Coster, Mrs Jeffries, and child, Mr Goodwald, Mr Slauseky and 5 Natives.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	London	...	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Red Sea Ports	..	B P S N Co
D	Clan Ogilvy	1690	Young	N F	...	F M & Co
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	...	N F	F Heyer
M	Kurrachee	2317	Robertson	Genoa	10-2	J M & Co
P	Radley	1984	Tulloch	N F	...	Bombay Co, Ld
Q	Hajeen	1813	Smith	Hamburg	...	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	329	Adam	Karachi	8-2	S S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
6	Thames	2321	Barcham	China	16-2	P & O S N Co
9	Melpomene	1845	Martinolich	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
11	Bq Pawady	458	Junghans	Mauritius	...	V Ebrahaim
15	Kassala	2497	Butler	Hamburg	7-2	Finlay Muir
16	Kola	498	Livingstone	Repairing	...	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	8-2	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Clan Ogilvy s	Young	Glasgow, Dec 31.
	Nevasa s	Houstoun	Calcutta, Jan 22.
	Feronia s	Bainbridge	Cardiff, Dec 31.
	Poseidon s	Mayer	Kobe, Jan 9.
7	R I M S Canning	Rose	Karachi, Feb 5.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ballaarat, for Aden.
" Mazagon, for Calcutta, &c.
" Poseidon, for Trieste, &c.
" Melpomene, for Trieste, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nevasa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Merkara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Melbourne, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
3	Maharaja s	Fox	Rangoon, Jan. 29.
	Madura	Pearson	Rangoon, Jan. 31.

DEPARTURES.

February 3.—Steamers Clan Macintyre, Clan Macgregor and Darius.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th February, 1898.

1. There will be Com any drill for C and D Companies to-day (Tuesday) the 8th instant. Fall in at the Bandstand, at 8-30 p.m.

2. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-15 p.m., on Friday the 11th instant Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress—Any.

NOTICE.

Bo. Vol. (Light Horse and Rifle's) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday the 9th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th February, 1898.

1. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

2. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day Tuesday and at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday. Train leave Victoria Turminus at 6 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. The Corps will parade for Class Firing at Coorla on Saturday next the 12th instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress drill order, "Carbines only" Putties to be worn. Light refreshments will be provided.

5. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Fort Head-quarters, on Friday next, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

6. The following matches will be competed on Sunday next, the 13th instant.

Match V.—Open to the Gunners and Honorary Members of the B. V. A. only. Rangers 200 and 300 yards. 1st prize, a Cup, presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

Match VI.—"H. E. the Governor's Cup," open to all efficient Volunteers Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

1st Prize.—A Cup Presented by H. E. the Governor. Competitors in this match must use M. H. Carbine or Rifles.

Match VII.—"The Celerity and Precision Match." Conditions Competitors to start from the 300 yards Firing Point on the wood "alliance" run to the 200 yards firing, and fire as many shots as possible in one minute.

1st Prize.—Presented by Brig.-Genl. Ventris.

Match VIII.—"Disappearing Target." Open to all efficient Volunteers. Range 200 yards. Competetors to fire 7 shots at a disappearing Target.

1st Prize.—Presented by Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co. Prospectus with further conditions, &c., can be had on application.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 5.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr O V Basanquet, I C S, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the afternoon of the 29th Jan.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev A S Dyer, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is re-appointed Chaplain of Mhow, Central India.

GENERAL.

Mr J B Fuller, C I E, I C S, Officiating Commr, Jubbulpore Division, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Govt of India, in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd Feb, 1898, vice Mr Denzil Ibbetson, C S I, I C S, on privilege leave.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL.

Mr E Vredenburg, Asst Supt, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Deputy Supt, from the 16th October to the 23rd November, 1897, inclusive, vice Mr Datta, on furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col G F Wilson, R E, Officiating Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is confirmed in his appointment, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, with effect from the 2nd Nov.

Capt C H Cowie, R E, Officiating Depy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is transferred from the Engineer to the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, and is confirmed in his appointment of Depy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I, grade 3, of the latter Estabt, with effect from the 2nd Nov.

Mr W H Cole, Depy Manager of the North-Western Railway in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is promoted to class I, grade 2 (temporary rank), of that Estabt from the 2nd Nov.

MOST people have heard of the old experiment of firing a tallow-candle from a gun through the panel of a door, and can easily imagine the feasibility of the feat, for door-panels are usually very thin and of soft wood. It is far more difficult to believe in the possibility of using a lump of clay as a projectile to penetrate an inch-thick iron target ; but this has recently been done at Woolwich Arsenal in the course of some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the condition under which gas is fired in mines. A special form of gun was employed to represent a bore-hole, and cylinders of clay were used to imitate the tamping. Shots were fired in various explosive mixtures of gas and air, coal dust, &c. ; and, at a distance of twenty-five feet from the gun, an inch-thick iron target was placed at an angle, so that the clay could be broken up into dust and scattered upwards. After the first three or four shots it was found that the clay had gone right through the metal, and the hole was gradually enlarged by subsequent impacts.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 29.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENTS' CYCLING KNICKERS, Wool Washing Material, Light-weight, Rs. 10-8 pair. Stout, Rs. 12-8 pair. ASQUITH and LORD, Tailors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Birji, at Rs. 5-1-9, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-9, per case, at Bandra.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, a reliable and experienced CUSTOMS CLERK, good pay will be given to a really capable man. Apply "Box 367," of this paper.

WANTED, for six months, for the office of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, a thoroughly experienced DRAFTSMAN, knowledge of Locomotive and Carriage details necessary. Salary Rs. 70, per mensem.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE IN PLATINOTYPE-Process Executed in Raja Deen Dayal and Son's Art Photographic Salon (Whiteway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay) Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A visit earnestly solicited. Hydraulic Lift available for Visitors.

THE REPAIRING and TUNING DEPARTMENT is composed of efficient workmen only. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is by far the best European Hotel on the Hill, occupying the Coolest and the Highest position. Nearest to Gymkhana, Church, &c.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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LEONARD HAXELL, PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

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And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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LADY SANDHURT'S CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME OF THIRD CONCERT,

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 8TH FEB.,

AT 6 P.M.

1 Quartette .... Mendelssohn
MRS. STANLEY SMITH, MADAME KOENIG. HERR KOENIG, SERGT. TUCKER

2 Song .... Awake Awake .... Piatti
MRS. FENDALL

3 Pianoforte Solo ....
MRS. STANLEY SMITH

4 Song .... The Song of Hybrias the Cretan .... J. Elliott
MR. STEWART

5 Song .... Derby and Joan .... Molloy
MRS FENDALL

6 Serenade .... Tilth
SERGT. TUCKER AND LUSHER

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

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DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS

With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality.

LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,

With Four Levers.

FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

Of Various Sizes.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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PRICE .... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

THE latest news to hand through Reuter for this column having been chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, the local markets alone are touched upon by us this evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,17,202
" " Branches	Dec.	"	3,01,571
Other	Dec.	"	20,61,036
Government Securities	Inc.	"	13,199
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	6,99,540
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	3,22,688
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	98,051
Cash	Dec.	"	33,75,300

As shown by the above figures of the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank there were heavy withdrawals last week from Private Deposits amounting to about 20 1-2 lakhs, and as well from Public Deposits at the head office and the branches of over 3 lakhs in either case ; and these, backed by a decrease of some 3 1-4 lakhs in Bills Discounted and Purchased, reduced the Cash Balance by 33 3-4 lakhs. To Loans there was an addition of nearly 7 lakhs, and in Government Securities the trifling increase of Rs. 13,000.

COTTON has been a firm market to-day, with a little business passing, and prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. For "Good Broach" Rs. 172 per candy is quoted, for March delivery ; for "Fully Good Bengal," same delivery, Rs. 136 ; and for "Good Bhownugger," May delivery, Rs. 155 per candy. Exporters purchased 600 bales, and the local mills 800 bales.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning report that in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle, the cotton plants continue to suffer from cold winds ; but the Wheat crop is doing well. The early arrivals of Cotton at Barsi are expected to show black leaf ; but in all the other districts the prospects are favourable, the weather continuing seasonable.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	7,978	bales.
Wheat	69	cwts.
Linseed	1,870	"
Gingelly	6,194	"
Castorseed	895	"
Rice	4,958	"

FREIGHTS are dull. A line has been done for Marseilles per "Kurrachee" at 14s. per ton ; also a little for Antwerp at 15s. For forward shipment there is no enquiry.

EXCHANGE.—The market is firm with Bank Telegraphic and Demand quoted at 1s. 3 25-32d. to 13-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper has been nominal ; but a few Merchants' Bills were placed early in the day at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. Resales of Bank Wire also came out and were done at 1s. 3 7-8d. to some extent, the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·68 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, not to say dull, and rates for 3 1-2 per Cents are nominally given at 96 11-16 for both Money and Account, with 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit mills have advanced Rs. 30 ; and China Rs. 5 ; Delhi and Northern India flour mills are Rs. 12 1-2 lower. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,265 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	26 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alphine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Hydaspes (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ceylon (extra) left here this afternoon for London direct.

COLOMBO, FEB. 6.

Mail steamer Bengal from Bombay arrived.

Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Salazie arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 6 a. m.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Singapore, for Bombay, on the 5th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Bolamo Bissao interrupted.

Pasni Gwadur interrupted. Restoration expected in few days.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st January, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	56,000	1,87,000	4,000	2,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	121	406	9	536
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	19,01,149	31,87,541	86,468	51,75,158
Total for 24 weeks	19,57,149	33,74,541	90,468	54,22,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,741	1,89,655	2,484	3,23,880
Per mile of Ry do.	286	412	5	703
Total to corresponding date do.	24,31,878	33,17,623	1,05,667	58,55,168

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 76,880
Ditto. to date .... " 4,33,010

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways). Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended on January 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,80,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	229
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,038	46,21,460	1,50,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks	28,81,038	49,01,460	1,54,763	79,37,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,25,780	2,60,614	5,887	3,92,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	156	3	231
Total to corresponding date do.	30,45,877	45,84,267	1,50,575	77,83,719

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 8,291
Increase to date .... " 1,53,542

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOY—January 29, at Lahore, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor M. Foy, 1st P. V. R. Corps, of a son.

GAYER—February 4, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain E. A. Gayer, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—HOOPER—February 3, at St Thomas's Church Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., Arthur Harrison, of Burdwan, to Mary, only daughter of the late Warton Hooper and of Mrs. Hooper, of Southsea, England.

YOUNG—GORDON—January 31, at St. Mary's Church, Shahjahanpur, N.-W. P., by the Rev. C. H. Reynolds, James Bush Young, La Martiniere College, Lucknow, son of the late Rev. M. Young, to Flora Alexina, daughter of William Gordon, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of Kirkcudbrightshire, Threaves House, Castle Douglas, N. B.

DEATHS.

FENDALL—February 2, at Lahore, from teething convulsions, Evelyn Ada Marjorie, only child of R. H. and E. M. Fendall.

FOY—February 1, at Lahore, of congestion of the brain following child birth, Margaret Catherine, aged 31 years, the beloved wife of Sergeant Instructor M. Foy, 1st P. V. R. Corps, deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband, children and relations.

HAUGHTON—January 29, killed in action, at the Shin Kamar Pass, Lieutenant-Colonel John Haughton, Commandant, 36th Sikhs. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

TURING—January 29, killed in action, at the Shin Kamar Pass, Lieutenant Arthur Henry Turing, Officiating Adjutant 36th Sikhs. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1898.

IT is ominous that we should hear from Calcutta within a day or two of Sir William Lockhart's cancelment of his leave and return to the frontier, that on the 7th March the oft spoken of Spring Campaign will begin. It is even more ominous that it should be said in military circles at Peshawar that it would be undignified and not conducive to the future peace of the frontier if Government were to accept the "surrender" of the tribes of sundry rifles and rupees before they had been taught a further lesson. It is asserted in that frontier city that the Afridis are greatly elated at their recent successes. But where is the evidence of the elation ? For all we know they may be mourning the heavy losses inflicted upon them which we read of in the accounts of all those rear-guard actions. When they endeavoured to speed the parting guest who has burned their villages and requisitioned their corn and their cocks and hens, they invariably suffered heavily, at all events in the despatches. It would be too cynical to infer that the heavy losses inflicted on the Afridis in these fierce but fleeting encounters were apocryphal, and that the elation of the people whose houses have been destroyed wholesale and whose food has been consumed by the invader and his numerous followers was unalloyed by regret for losses in the field. But the important point is that while it is stated that the purpose of the return of General Lockhart to the front is to complete the terms with the jirgahs—which the latter are expected to submit to in three days—it is said in the same breath that if the jirgahs do not submit immediately the new campaign will open in the first week of March. In August it was announced that in the middle of September the Tirah expedition would lift the purdah of the tribes, and bring them to their senses by a battle and a march. The matter was not quite so simple. The number of troops, originally fixed at 20,000 was increased to 35,000, with a proportionate increase in the number of pack animals and of followers. More than a month was consumed in these readjustments, and October was drawing to a close when the heights at Dargai were carried, and the Tirah plateau laid open to an army stronger than that with which Wellington entered on his Peninsular campaigns.

The Afridi purdah was lifted, but the result was not precisely what was anticipated. The enemy obstinately refused to join battle, but was always in evidence when the troops were withdrawing to their temporary quarters after inflicting exemplary punishment on undefended villages. Christmas came round while operations leading to nothing in particular were still in progress. European regiments, not accustomed to marching through pathless mountains in the blazing heat of the reflected rays of the sun, and a camping out without great-coats or blankets in the bitter cold at night, were severely tried by the unwonted strain. Four corps were precipitately ordered to return to Peshawur and Rawal Pindi. That mistakes were made was only too evident. Sir William Lockhart in a published despatch attributed to General Yeatman-Biggs the heavy losses sustained during the second attack on the Dargai heights. That gallant officer succumbed to the hardships of a campaign begun and carried out many weeks after the favourable season had slipped by, and was unable to vindicate the dispositions which recovered Dargai, abandoned after its too facile conquest on the previous day. It was not General Yeatman-Biggs who ordered the troops to withdraw from the well-nigh impregnable position—described as another Gibraltar—which they had seized on the 19th October before the enemy had time to occupy it in any force. The position which had been won bloodlessly by a happy accident was abandoned the same day by order of Sir William Lockhart himself. It has been represented that it was necessary to withdraw the troops because they had no supply of food or water. That plea was an afterthought. Ample supplies were in readiness, and could have been carried to the summit of the Dargai had the order been given. The Commissariat Department can answer for that. The necessary provisions had been got ready for immediate transport to the men on the height when its occupation was decided upon. A word would have given the troops occupying the position all they wanted. Dargai was abandoned by superior order. The Afridis lost no time in reoccupying it this time in large force. They held it while their ammunition lasted ; when it began to give out and thirty-six guns rained shells on the entrenchments for seven minutes, they withdrew, and Dargai when again occupied was held. The Arhanga Pass was captured without any real fighting, and the defences of the Tirah country were completely turned. But that brought the end of the operations no nearer.

The Afridi if he did not break a British like Fuzzy Wuzzy is entitled to claim that he made fewer mistakes than we did and rendered the lifting of the curtain a very unpleasant and unprofitable amusement. The proof is that in the second week of February the elation over his recent successes is considered in military circles on the frontier to be a sufficient reason for a new campaign so that he may be brought to his senses. We have been taught some lessons since June last, and it would be well to profit by them. When all the fighting is over, as it will be some day, what will have been gained by the expenditure of so much life and so many millions ? No one will have the hardihood to assert that peace will be more secure or the affections of the tribesmen sincere by reason of the harrying of the tribes. Sir Robert Sandeman would assuredly have found a better way to establish a wholesome and enduring influence amongst the mountaineers. The Government of India would do well to reconsider the situation, and count up what the garrisoning of Chitral and the running of a road thither through two hundred miles of the most difficult mountain country in the world has cost the Empire since 1895. Lord George Hamilton looked forward to a long period of economy and peace as the result of that advance into a hornet's nest. We have had instead the biggest and most costly military operations "since the mutiny," and we are in expectation of the commencement of a new campaign in a month. This ghastly play is not worth the candle.

WE have to go back ten years to the time when the Municipal Act with its 528 clauses was under consideration for a period of legislative activity equal to that upon which we are now embarked in this Presidency. There is first and foremost the Improvement Trust Bill with its highly contentious provisions respecting the constitution of the new Board, and its much criticised Bludgeon clauses. Then there is the Bill to amend the District Police Act, reported on a week ago by the Select Committee, but in regard to which further discussion is probable. Another Bill resembling this measure, in that it was drafted months, if not years, before its publication, is the Port Trust Act Amendment Bill, designed to remedy various defects of a comparatively minor character that experience has shown to exist. In the City Improvement Bill the changes proposed to be made in the Port Trust Act, which is its model, are introduced. Both Bills are down for first reading at next Monday's sitting of the Legislative Council, while the District Police Act Amendment Bill is down for scond reading and the Bill relating to Village Officers in Sind for third reading. In addition to these Bills, with which the public are more or less familiar, another measure has been introduced for the purpose of amending the provision of the Municipal Act in regard to the Investment of Sinking Funds and surplus moneys. The Bill is supplemental in character and is intended to validate a method of financial procedure which has again and again been adopted by the Corporation. The practice has been for the Corporation when making such investments to reserve such portions as have been wanted out of any Municipal loan which might be available for issue instead of issuing to the public the debentures for the amount required. In other words the Corporation has borrowed from their own loans at par, on account of sinking or special funds, and have thus saved the brokerage and the premium charges that would have been payable had the debentures been purchased in the share market. In the same way, the Corporation have used surplus money when available, for the purpose of permanent works, in anticipation of the raising of the loans sanctioned for such works, and ultimately the loans instead of being issued to the public, have been held at par by the Municipality, and have been negotiated from time to time as favourable opportunity might offer, and as the surplus moneys which they represent might be required for use. The practice had gone on for eight or nine years when Counsel was consulted by the Municipal Commissioner and raised doubts "whether technically the practice followed constitutes a borrowing within the meaning of Section 108 of the Municipal Act, and even if it does, whether, in the absence of express legislative enactment to the contrary, the legal effect of the Corporation acquiring their own debentures might not be simply to discharge *pro tanto* their debt and extinguish the debentures." In October 1896, the President of the Corporation addressed a letter to Government asking that the Municipal Act might be so amended as to render valid the direct issue of the Municipality's own debentures for the investment of sinking and other funds at par value. Steps have now been taken to comply with the request by the introduction of "Bill No. II of 1898," and seeing that Government and the Municipality are both agreed that such legislation is required in order to remove the doubts otherwise existing, the Bill is not likely to meet with any opposition. In order to obviate the anomaly of debentures being granted by the Corporation to itself the investments under the Act are to be made in the name, not of the Corporation, but of the Municipal Commissioner. The Bill is to have retrospective effect, so that when it is passed no questions will arise as to the validity of the debentures now held by the Corporation in its own stock amounting to Rs. 36,48,500 in five per cents. and to two and a-half lakhs in 4 per cents.

THE father of Damodher Hari Chapekar is not concerning himself in the least to obtain from the High Court a reversal of the judgment or mitigation of the sentence passed upon his son. He understands exactly the position in which his son stands and is aware of all that has led up to it ; but he finds consolation in the sacred writings which teach that everyone must submit to destiny. How can a man resist what is written ? Damodher himself is endowed with the same fatalistic spirit ; all that he did, he was fated to do. If he had not been arrested, he would have killed a number of others. Mr. Nugent and Mr. Lamb among the first ; but it was his fate to be arrested, and as there was no use in resisting fate and people were being suspected, he decided to confess. That mood was quite compatible with a desire while the decrees of fate were as yet a little obscure to influence events by certain expedients. His Excellency the Governor some time before the arrest was made received a letter purporting to be written by a Mussulman, who stated that he was a Ghazi, as such had slain the two Government officers near Ganeshkind, and that he would kill others. It was naively added that the object of the writer was to make the Governor aware that a Ghazi and not the Brahmans had done the deed. Damodher when in prison described this letter and repeated its purport, stating that the object was to free the Brahman community from suspicion, and put the Government on the wrong scent. But once convinced that fate had decided the issue, Damodher had no objection to disclose any fact or detail concerning his own actions and intentions, though singularly reticent about others. The fatalistic indifference of his father is apparently shared by his other relatives and friends, for they have not taken any step to obtain for him legal advice or assistance either before his trial or condemnation, or since. The pleader appointed by the Court for the conduct of the defence has filed the appeal. Even if this course had not been adopted the proceedings of the Sessions Court would in the ordinary course have come up for confirmation by the High Court. In all cases of death sentences the papers are sent to the High Court for confirmation with as little delay as possible, and when they are received two judges sitting on the appellate side take them into consideration on an early day. It is anticipated that within the next fortnight the appeal will be heard by Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade. If the decision of the Court of Sessions is upheld, the condemned man will be able, if he so desire, to petition the Bombay Government for mercy, and should this prayer be rejected it will be open to him to send on a like petition to the Government of India. In general practice references to higher authority must here cease, but this does not absolutely follow. There have been very rare instances in which, after the Government of India has refused a prayer for mitigation of the capital sentence, the papers have gone home to the fountain of justice for the British Empire—the Queen-Empress. But the Government of India have the right, which in most cases they exercise, to refuse to transmit the papers to the Home Government.

THE loss of the seat in South-East Durham reduces the number of Unionist members in that country to three, and makes the Liberals ten. For years the "Durham Thirteen" were all Liberals and any attempt to dislodge one of them was considered a forlorn hope. South-East Durham the late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan as a Liberal took, and retook as an Unionist, though Mr. Joseph Richardson brought to bear all his forces against him. In 1892 Mr. Richardson defeated Sir Henry by 164 votes, only to lose the seat again in 1895 by 114. Friday's election Mr. Richardson won from the Hon. F. W. Lambton by 275 votes out of the largest poll ever recorded in that constituency, namely, 12,297, as compared with 10,956 at the General Election. Mr. Lambton, the defeated candidate, is a brother of the Earl of Durham, an ex-guardsman, and a former candidate for Mid-Durham before the county was re-divided. Mr. Richardson settled in Stockton-on-Tees about thirty-five years ago and became partner in the South Stockton Ship-building Company, which in 1852 turned out the first two iron-ships launched on the Tees. Mr. Richardson has taken an active part in public life in the borough of his adoption, having been mayor of Stockton four times. He is a member of the Society of Friends, a widower, and 68 years of age.

THE s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 2 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday, at 8 a.m.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th January last, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 178,918 maunds and Rs. 28,839 in the earnings.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police, who returned here on Sunday, took charge of his office yesterday morning from Mr. H. G. Gell, who reverted to his substantive appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. J. Crummy, who acted as Deputy Commissioner of Police during Mr. Vincent's absence, has also reverted to his substantive appointment as Superintendent of Police, L Division.

PRIVATE information has been received in Bombay that in the s. s. Hiroshima Maru, which left here on the 30th December last, while at Kobe on the 31st January, unloading cargo, fire was discovered in No. 1 hold. The amount of damage is unknown.

FOREIGN press telegrams for stations on the Mekran coast, including Jask, will be accepted at all telegraph offices in India at 2 annas a word.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Assistant Surgeon J. A. Cordeiro, I. S. M. D., is granted three months' leave in India.

AT a recent meeting of the Vienna Medical Club, Dr. J. Muller discussed the question of hay fever. He said that patients were able to predict an attack, and that in a great many cases it occurred yearly. It could be proved that pollen entering the respiratory tract was the cause of the disease. The patients are very nervous, and a great many show gastric symptoms. The attack begins with itching in the nose or sometimes in the eyes, accompanied by convulsive movements of the eyelid. This was followed by spasmodic sneezing and a profuse secretion of serous fluid from the nose. The mucous membrane of the nose was swollen, the conjunctiva was injected or chemotic, and sometimes there were œdema of the eyes, vertigo, photophobia, pain in the forehead, in the temples, at the back of the head, and in the teeth. There is a casul relation between hay fever and gastro-intestinal symptoms. Dr. Muller adopted energetic local treatment of the nasal mucous membrane, which he touched with a 20 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver, and after some days irrigated it with seven litres (12 pints) of Karlsbad water, followed at last with a mixture consisting of three grammes each of menthol and resorcin, and 14 grammes of spirit of wine. The result was the detachment of the diseased mucous membrane and disappearance of the secretion.

IT has been gravely asserted by some who ought to know better, that by having all recruits trained completely at large depots the efficiency of the home army would be greatly improved, apparently because the home units would thereby be relieved from the duty of training regimental recruits. This is simply ridiculous, because the only circumstances under which the contention would be correct are clearly beyond the range of practical politics. We are quite willing to grant that if our home battalions were maintained at the present establishment of 777, and if that strength consisted solely of trained soldiers, an immense improvement in efficiency would be gained. But even if this were feasible, there is no doubt whatever that the tactical instruction of the battalions would gain yet further benefit if the recruits were with them, in place of being kept at the depots. A recruit on joining his battalion, under existing conditions, has twelve or more weeks' service and is, or ought to be, perfectly fit to go at once to field-training with his company. It is scarcely necessary to state that the nearer the company approaches to war strength the more the captain can do with it. Surely no one can deny that it is better for the recruit himself that he should learn his duties in the field, in a trained company of his own regiment, rather than that the blind should lead the blind in a depot company almost entirely composed of recruits.

WE observe in the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung," as an indication of the drift of things in Germany, an article by a military officer, Lieut.-Colonel Hugo Stadelmann, on the fleet. After a suggestive picture of the multifarious developments of naval material in recent years, this writer goes on to insist on the importance of the naval proposals of the Goverment as intended to create a fleet which shall be a match for the Russian Baltic squadron, and such naval forces as France could spare for those waters. He calls to his aid Baron Alexander von Siebold, eldest son of the well-known writer, who has just published at Wurzburg and Leipzig a pamphlet entitled "Die Flottenfrage in ihrer Beziehung zu Deutschlands Weltpolitik." Much as the Government laid upon the table of the Reichstag an array of commercial statistics intended to support its proposals, does this writer present to the public a picture of the swelling trade of the country. The exports he estimates at over 1,402 million marks and the imports at 1,992 millons, while the merchant marine has about 4,000 ships and 40,030 seamen, the steam tonnage being 880,000. Such figures, he says, are ample justification for great naval outlay. Colonel Stadelmann is of opinion that Germany must either build cruisers like the *Powerful* and *Rossia*, or secure coaling stations, for he asks where German ships eastward bound, could be coaled and docked in time of war. This, indeed, is a sufficiently weighty question. But, like M. Duboc, he evidently looks to weighty influence in time of peace.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SITUATION IN UGANDA.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The situation in Uganda is regarded as very grave, and it is feared that if the Soudanese Mutineers cross the Nile, which is probable, that they will march direct to Mango and join other Soudanese garrisons.

All the Europeans are gathered together in Fort Kampala.

THE "TIMES" ON THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

The "Times," in summarizing a series of articles on the Frontier Policy, concludes by saying that we must keep open the Khyber, even notwithstanding the opposition of the tribes, but that the other Passes are not essential, and it is unnecessary to alarm the tribes by attempting to open them.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales team is out for 415.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

The Duke of Fife and Sir Horace Farquhar have resigned their posts as directors of the British South Africa Company.

THE BULGARIAN NOTE.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Sultan has replied in a most conciliatory tone to the Bulgarian note.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE UPPER NILE.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that Russian official support to Colonel Leontieff and the Prince of Orleans will be restricted to feelings of genuine satisfaction if their expedition is successful.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Rubia has sailed for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 7.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 6.

The s. s. Egypt, which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo, arrived here, to-day, and obtained free pratique without delay.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

It is now settled that the Government of India offices will close in Calcutta on the 26th March, re-opening in Simla on the 28th.

GENERAL SIR BINDON BLOOD.

Sir Bindon Blood arrived in Calcutta to-day on a visit to the Viceroy, and will be leaving again on the 12th.

MILITARY NEWS.

The move of the Royal Irish to Mhow has been cancelled, and that regiment has been ordered to rejoin the Tirah force.

The 35th Sikhs have left Nowshera for Peshawar.

THE MEKRAN EXPEDITION.

Colonel Mayne was to attack the Turbat Fort on the 4th.

THE B. I. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

PROBABLE DELAY OF THE BURMA MAILS.

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

The dispute between the British India officers and the managing agents in Calcutta has broken out afresh, and this morning all officers of the British India ships in port (some fourteen vessels) struck work.

The officers refuse to give details of their grievances, but it has transpired that they now accuse the company of a breach of faith in not signing the agreement arrived at during the recent strike.

The Burma mails for India and Europe could not leave to-day at the advertised time, and the company were making an effort to despatch this steamer, the Malda, this afternoon by obtaining the services of captains as officers.

If the afternoon train is missed, however, it will be impossible for the mails to reach Bombay in time for the Ballaarat on Saturday.

A DARING THIEF.

ROBBING A LADY PASSENGER.

LAHORE, FEB. 7.

Another highly successful capture has been made by the North-Western Railway Police. The thief, who was just outside Amritsar station, on the evening of 18th January, robbed a lady passenger of a hand-bag, with its contents, valued at Rs. 1,000. He has been arrested and identified by the lady. He was a kansamah in the employ of a European. The villain drew a knife, and threatened the lady, who, however, did not give up the bag until the man had slashed her hand.

THE PUNJAB CHAMPIONSHIP LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Punjab Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament is to be held this year in Lahore, and will probably commence on Saturday, 12th March next.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT STEWART.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Stewart, Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Nowshera, from diptheria.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, FEB. 7.

There were 11 cases and 6 deaths in the City, to-day, the total mortality for the day being 10; no case or death occurred in the Cantonment; in the District there were 3 cases and four deaths; while 3 imported cases were reported within the Suburban limits.

There are now altogether 201 patients under treatment in the different hospitals.

The total number of plague attacks and deaths therefrom up to date are as follows:—6,620 attacks; and 5,073 deaths.

OUTBREAK AMONGST THE CITY POLICE.

The plague has made its appearance amongst the city police in their head-quarters, and the men have been removed from Sunwar Wada to the tents and huts pitched out for their accommodation.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD TERRITORY.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 7.

Plague now appears to be making headway in Hyderabad. It has come up to Kasasarsi village, Beder district, less 100 miles from the capital, where two cases are reported. Official statistics disclose 23 cases and 20 deaths at the village of Sarati; 30 cases and 17 deaths at Kashigoan; 55 cases and 48 deaths at Dhotri; and 19 cases and 14 deaths at Darligoan. All these places are on the Nizam's border. At Gangoti and Oomerghi, two villages in Sir Kurshed Jah's possession, the epidemic has played havoc. 125 cases occurred within a month and a-half in the former and 150 in the latter village, the present mortality being 10 a day.

The whole frontier is now guarded by the Nizam's regular troops, and two Deputy Plague Commissioners with a large medical staff are at work in the districts.

The villagers are not yet sensible to the danger encompassing them.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE SITUATION ON THE FRONTIER.

CHANGE IN THE POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 7.

Sir William Lockhart passed through Lahore on Saturday on his way to Peshawar. He arrived at Rawalpindi at 2 a.m., on the 6th, and left on the 7th for Peshawar to resume command of the Tirah Force.

Sir Wm. Lockhart's instructions from Government will enable him to take the necessary measures for coercing the Affridis of the Khyber and Bara country into submission.

All further negociations with the jirgahs have been suspended pending the result of the military operations to be undertaken immediately for effecting a complete change in the attitude of the recalcitrant sections.

The policy of the hour is to inflict severe punishment first and to treat with the enemy afterwards on the safe basis of complete mastery.

Sir Richard Udny is expected to arrive in Peshawar on Wednesday, and will join Sir William Lockhart on the frontier as soon as plans for the renewal of active operations are decided upon.

THE 18TH ROYAL IRISH.

From private information received in Lahore, to-day, it is understood that the move of the 18th Royal Irish to Mhow has been countermanded. It is likely that this regiment will be ordered to join Sir William Lockhart's force for active operations against the Afridis.

The regiment is reported to be fully up to field strength and very fit.

LIFE AND INCIDENTS AT MAMANAI CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANAI CAMP, FEB. 2.

SINCE the arrival of the 2nd Division of the Tirah Force here, after its arduous and exciting march down the Bara Valley from Bagh, there has been little to relate until the last few days, when stirring events have once again come to the front. The 4th Brigade under General Westmacott alone remained here to keep its watchful eye on the entrance to the now well-known Bara Valley. The 3rd Brigade under General Kempster took the more civilised Bara Fort under its protection. We lead for the most part a quiet peaceful camp life, the troops finding duties now too light in the form of picquets, convoys, etc., and it is difficult to get a working party from the troops to make recreation grounds and such like. However, we have now a fairly good, if somewhat hard and stony, recreation ground in full swing, and officers and men are to be seen daily keeping their muscles from running to fat and their Lions from Torpidity by games of Hockey and Socker. Officers are seen daily practising their ponies with stick and ball. Others go forth to shoot and manage to keep their messes supplied with chickor, Seesee and Blue Rocks, whilst the Izaak Waltons among us are to be seen wheedling the Mahseer and Trout into taking their baits, and some of them most successfully so—and so camp life passes smoothly along, and time hangs not heavily on the man of resouce. The Camp itself is on the south side of the river in a commanding position with sloping hills to its south upon which are our picquets. On the north side of the river dwell the Bombay Pioneers (one wing only), who have a series of caves of great curiosity at their disposal as dwelling houses.

This is a picturesque camp about 200 feet above the river and facing the main camp. Behind it are the usual sloping hills upon which are picquets—in fact the whole camp is splendidly picqueted. The other wing of the Pioneers is in charge of a post at the entrance to the hill from the Bara Plain, and about seven and a-half miles from Bara and five from here. A strong little post is Gandao, which the Pioneers have built, and even a Zakka would think long before knocking his head against its formidable walls. Between Mamanai and Gandao post is a narrow pass which is held and kept open by the Pioneers, and parties go out each morning at 8 o'clock from each wing of the Pioneers to open this pass and throw out picquets on the surrounding and commanding hills so as to keep the road safe from marauders. The whole country, north and south, and east and west is a vast undulating and interminable mass of hills, studded with small trees of scrub, intersected with nullahs and river beds, a country to respect when it belongs to such grand hillmen as are the Afridis.

We have now a most excellent road right through to Peshawar, made by some 2,000 Hazara coolies, who are real good workers, but we were all glad to see the last of them as one's life never seemed secure with so many unknown quantities at large. A Ghazi might easily have been among them in disguise, waiting his opportunity, but luckily no such contretemps occurred, and the only disturbance they were the cause of was when some Pathans got into their camp one night and looted what they possessed, and as they were making off shot one coolie dead. The cooly camp was just below the Pioneers, right under their sentries, so the audacity and daring of these Pathan thieves can be readily believed.

Things went on smoothly and without any great excitement until January, the 10th, when the Hospital Assistant of the 28th Pioneers was shot whilst returning to Gandao from Peshawar, where he had gone to bring some hospital records, etc., and having arrived at Bara too late to go with the daily convoy to Gandao, he proceeded alone, with 3 mules and a Drabi, and all went well until 2 1-2 miles of Gandao post, when he was suddenly surrounded by 6 armed men. Two shots were fired, one of which got him in the elbow, causing a large wound from which he bled to death before assistance arrived. The Drabi bolted and hid in a nullah until the thieves had made off with the 3 mules and then ran to Gandao, where he gave news of the occurrence, and men were at once sent out, but too late to catch the marauders and only in time to see the hospital assistant, Shaik Oomer, breathe his last. Next day a party from Gandao post under Captain Brownrigg went out and came across an armed party of 15 and captured 2, the rest escaping. The 2 men were brought into Mamanai to the Politicals and thence sent to Peshawar, where they will doubtless meet with their "reward."

On the 16th the Pioneers lost 2 men killed and one severely wounded on picquet duty near Gandao, the enemy creeping to within 100 yards, unseen, and then, awaiting a favourable opportunity, fired a volley. Luckily the picquet was a strong one and the enemy, seeing this, fled. On the 17th the post at Gandao was fired into at night for an hour, but no danger done. On the 18th a picquet of the Pioneers from Mamanai as it went out in the morning to take up its position was suddenly fired into at close quarters by about 50 men dressed in black. The picquet consisted of 5 men, 3 of whom were shot dead, one dangerously wounded and found lying close to his dead comrades, and the other shot through both thighs, but luckily only flesh wounds, and so the man was able to escape and met the medical officer of the Regiment, who was hurrying up to the wounded, and was dressed and carried in. Needless to say, the Afridis captured all the rifles. Truly they are fearless scoundrels where a rifle is at stake! Death and danger have no fears for them if by risking all they can get what they covet more than life, honour or wealth—a rifle! An incident showing the absolute fearlessness of those wild hillmen occurred a few days after this. News of snipers being abroad, the General sent out parties of Gurkhas at night to lie in wait and a party of armed men were seen approaching to where the Gurkhas were in waiting. The moon was up and unluckily the glimmer on their bayonets was seen by the approaching foe. The Gurkhas fired a volley and dropped one man, quite close to their sungar. They then fired several volleys at the flying figures, two of whom were being helped away, evidently wounded; and it was whilst they were firing these volleys that one of these bold bandits crept up, unseen, to his fallen comrade and carried off his rifle, and it was not until he had got some distance off that the little Gurkhas saw him and plied him with volleys, which, however, failed to stop him, and so he got, what he richly deserved, his fallen comrade's rifle. Would that we could instil the same devotion for his rifle into our soldiers' and sepoys' hearts! Then would there be less "rifle missing" reports. Let a soldier's rifle be to him what a gun is to a gunner—his very "raison d'etre" and the punishment for its loss a crime second to none—then shall the days of rifle stealing be no more. This man the little Gurkhas dragged into camp and, beaming with smiles of satisfaction, deposited their gruesome burden for political inspection. He proved to be a Zakka Khel. His body was then handed over to the Afridis for burial, his remains being laid low in the friendly (!) village of Barkai. On the 23rd we had a flying column out, but no result. The column kept to the low lying hills which Jack Afridi loves not—when he sees our troops out he betakes himself to some narrow ravine where, should Kismet bring them that way, he knows he has every advantage on his side especially when they retire, and right well he knows that our troops always return to camp,—for barren hills and no food or drink are not our soldiers' camp. Then, and then only, does this warrior of the hills show himself, and even then it is but the puff of smoke from his rifle that divulges his whereabouts.

A flying column was again sent out on the 29th with what disastrous results you already know, and of which I will tell you in my next. The total casualties appear to be greater than at first supposed, the K. O. Y. L. I. having had 71 casualties, of which only 32 were wounded! truly a heavy bill!

Sir William Lockhart's re-appearance at Peshawar will, as we indicated a day or two ago, be the signal for a renewal of military operations; for the authorities have now come to the conclusion that the Afridis have no real intention of immediate submission. Their *jirgahs* at Jamrud have been hospitably entertained; but their one object is believed to have been to temporise and so to wear down the patience of Government until more lenient terms be granted in sheer despair of our ever securing a settlement on the basis of Sir William Lockhart's original proclamation. However this may be, the promises to bring us rifles and to pay instalments of the fine have not been duly fulfilled, though a few breechloaders and some hundreds of rupees have been handed in from time to time. The hostile sections of the tribe appear to have impressed upon their fellows that Government will under no circumstances re-enter their country, and one can scarcely wonder that recent events have given fresh heart to the Zakka Khel. The alternative, therefore, would seem to be between an indefinite delay in obtaining a settlement and further operations to put pressure on the Afridis, and the authorities have decided on the latter in the belief that such a course may save a spring campaign. The Tirah Field Force is well found and equipped in every way, and it should be able before the close of the present month to do all that is required of it.

One lesson that has been impressed on the military authorities during the present frontier operations, as by the experience of the Chitral campaign and of previous expeditions, is the utter inadequacy of our transport system and the necessity of connecting the various frontier bases, wherever they may be finally located, with Indian trunk lines by means of light railways. Thousands of transport animals that might have been carrying supplies and baggage with the advance have been cumbering the roads between the rail-head and the frontier posts, the consequence being that thousands of utterly unsuitable animals have had to be accepted for the extra work, and by their breakdown have made the block worse. The delay in advance, the disorder in retirement, the failure of ammunition and of food that from time to time have hampered the operations and assisted the enemy may in great part be traced to this source. But up to quite recently we have heard of obstinate obstruction on the part of the technical advisers of Government to the adoption of the best remedy. The teaching of the Chitral campaign and the example of the Soudan was thrown away, and now that tardy action is being considered there is, or has been, opposition to the class of line recommended by trial and practical experience and insistence on a less suitable design, for no other apparent reason than the desire to reject the recommendations of "outside" experts. We believe that the effective capabilities of a modern and properly equipped 2-foot 6-inch gauge light railway are immensely greater than the working power of a 2-foot line for military purposes and for high pressure demands of a frontier expedition, while the extra initial cost is too trifling to be considered. But those who have so long had the ear of the Government and have so successfully resisted the construction of military railways on any other but the costly standard gauge—obstruction that has led to the loss of lakhs and lives on the line of march, and action that has sunk millions for which there will never be any adequate return—have been doing their best to commit the country to the adoption of the less effective 2-foot gauge since their unwilling sanction must be given to light railways. The plea is that as there are to be great extensions of commercial feeder lines on the 2-foot gauge it is neccessary to have one kind of rolling-stock. This assumes that the 2-foot gauge is the best for commercial lines, which we do not believe, and also that the question of what is best for military lines must be subordinated to the ideal of uniformity, an ideal which may have greater disadvantages than recommendations. But in any case we should like to know what weight this explanation carries in view of the fact that there are twice as many separate lines and much more than twice the mileage in different parts of India of the 2-foot 6-inch than of the 2-foot gauge. Moreover, of his smaller gauge 51 miles belong to the Darjiling and 28 to the Jorhat railway, both of them unable to spare any rolling-stock to speak of for military purposes without causing great loss to the tea gardens, and the waggons of the last named would have to be shipped from Assam before being available. Certainly before accepting the fiat of those who have decried light railways for years in favour of a gauge which those who have practical experince of working light lines assure us is neither the most effective nor the most economical, we have a right to somewhat more convincing reasons.—*Pioneer*.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A LEADING Hindu member of the Corporation, in the course of a conversation with a representative of this paper, said: The general principles of the Bill are acceptable, and the Government deserve our thanks for coming forward with the improvement scheme at this juncture when the need of airy and well-ventilated dwellings for the poor is so strongly demonstrated. As regards the constitution of the Trust there is a concensus of opinion against the inclusion of the Commanding Officer on the Board, because he is not ordinarily acquainted with the requirements of the city. No important military interest is involved, and there are three provisions in the Bill which effectually guard military interests. The Collector and the Municipal Commissioner are both by virtue of their position and experience eminently qualified to have seats on the Trust; although there is a minority in the Corporation who hold that the Commissioner should not be a member of the Trust. I do not agree with that view. The Corporation should have at least one more seat allotted to it, if not more, and it is most desirable that the Millowners' Association, which has been in existence for the last quarter of a century, and has a paid-up capital of nearly ten crores of rupees, and employs from sixty to seventy thousand hands, should not be neglected or ignored, but should send a representative to the Trust. If the Government see their way to provide a seat for the Millowners' Association it will be doing simple justice to the Association, especially as the representative of that body will be in constant touch with the mill-hands,who would be able to authoritatively put their grievances before the Trust. The improvement scheme will generally prove remunerative, but I am not quite sure whether the outlay of 93 lakhs for buildings and chawls for the poor will earn sufficient interest taking into consideration the condition of mill-hands in Bombay for whom in a great majority of cases these buildings will be utilized. The reclamation schemes are at present looked upon with great doubt and suspicion, and there is an idea prevalent that this scheme would launch the Trust into difficulties. My own idea is they are intended to afford a revenue to the Trust and, if properly managed, as in the case of the Port Trust, they are sure to be a source of revenue and profit in the long run. I cannot understand why Government have put the burden of the police accommodation on the new Trust, because that is an obligatory duty on the Corporation and the Government, and I do not think it is proper that the revenue of the Trust should in any way be directed to that purpose. The financial provisions of the Bill are drafted in such a manner that it is extremely difficult for the general public to understand them, and the press has rightly pointed this out. It is most advisable to re-draft them to make the meaning clear. As they stand it is very difficult to understand what the liability of the Corporation would be. Perhaps it may extend to four per cent., and it is highly absurd that it should be so in face of the assurance of his Excellency the Governor that the contribution would not exceed two per cent. The Bludgeon clause is needlessly introduced. There is no case made out for its necessity, and it is likely to operate very harshly. It would be well if the Government expunged it altogether. The new Trust has the power to spend, and if they go beyond their means this clause makes the Corporation liable to payment of such excesses; which is not desirable. It would have been better if the salaries of the chairman and other officers of the Trust had been named by Government in the Bill. It is desirable that the bye-laws of the Trust should in no way be inconsistent with those passed by the Corporation with the approval of the Government, and before the bye-laws are finally approved they should be sent to the Corporation for their opinion.

CALCUTTA AND THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

WITH the grave news that has come in from the frontier and the excitement of political agitation in our midst, local matters have tended of late to take a much less prominent position than their wont. The event of last week, so far as Calcutta itself is concerned, was undoubtedly the laying of the foundation-stone of the new General Hospital. It is quite true that the building cannot be complete for about five years, and that many of us therefore will not see the entire benefit it will confer. Even a single ward, properly built and satisfactorily equipped, however, will be a great boon to the community, and that we may hope to have long before the five years are up. More important also still, money is to be spent in the meantime in remedying some of the many deficiencies in the existing hospital, so that, even before the new institution comes into use, material improvement should have been effected in the comfort of the sick amongst us. It is a pity that more were not present on the occasion to hear what was said by the Lieutenant-Governor about the equipment of a ward offering a higher standard of comfort for those who are able to pay towards its maintainance. The point has not perhaps been brought out as prominently as it might in the reported versions of the speech, but the matter will no doubt be taken up in due course by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Tea and Indigo Associations. The position taken up by Sir Alexander would seem to be the very just one, that the taxpayer's money should not be spent on providing luxury for anybody. This is right enough, but it should not prevent the addition from private munificence of structural improvements in one of the wards now being built, to make it suitable to accommodate delicately natured women and children whose friends, it may be true, can afford to provide with comforts in the way of food and nursing, but for whom there is no suitable building in Calcutta, where they can obtain the advantage in sickness of the medical appliances and trained handling always available in a great hospital.

The fight in which Colonel Haughton and so many other brave men have been killed, just when the weary campaign seemed over, has come as a great blow to us in Calcutta. The loss of Colonel Haughton is very especially deplored, for he distinguished himself so remarkably in the Tirah operations that his name is known to everybody. Only the other day one of the highest military officials in the land is said to have remarked that he envied Colonel Haughton's reputation on the frontier, more than that of any other man. And now the grave has closed both his career and that of the twenty-three officers and men who fell at his side sacrificed to one of those deplorable accidents from which no large force can ever be entirely exempt in a country so difficult and with enemy so watchful as is the case in the watersheds of the Bara and the Khyber.

The bad impression produced by the news from Peshawar has been counterbalanced to a small extent by the success of the operations on the Mekran coast, where the little force under Colonel Mayne seems to have completely rolled up the enemy. The death of the Baluch Khan, who seems by the way to have fought like a man, practically puts an end to the trouble in that direction. It will be possible therefore for the military authorities to concentrate themselves upon the North-West question, where there is still room and to spare for the exercise of their energies. I must not omit in this connection, however, to refer to the accident to Sir George White which not only evokes very general sympathy here, so far as the sufferer himself is concerned, but comes at a juncture, singularly unfortunate for the country, when it is most undesirable that either the Commander-in-Chiefship or the control of the Tirah force should change hands.

My letter would not be complete without some passing mention of the announcement made by Mr. Chalmers in to-day's Council regarding the Sedition Clauses in the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill. About this, however, you will have received full particulars by telegram long ere these lines appear in type. The general feeling about it here seems to be one of relief, for it is very justly felt that serious mischief would have been done if the original proposals of Government had been allowed to go through. To what extent the compromise will prove either sufficient or satisfactory is a matter which will only be seen later on when there has been time to examine it more closely. For the moment, however, a dangerous agitation has been averted and confidence in the good intentions of the Government to some extent restored.

As I noticed at the commencement of my letter, there has been little in the way of social functions of a general character during the past week to record. This does not mean to say, however, that tennis and dances have not gone on as merrily as ever. The season is now approaching, however, when the Saturday club and one's own tennis courts tempt many of us to the exclusion of more formal gaiety. The brain fever bird and the south wind have come to stay, and in another month we shall be beginning to think of the hot weather. Already the homeward bound ships are filling up, and people have mostly made their plans and are talking of another season—whether here or in the old country, or the hills.

ACCIDENT TO A PLAGUE COMMITTEE PARTY.

ON Sunday morning, a somewhat serious accident occurred to a party, consisting of Sir James Campbell, Mr. James, Mr. Gell, Mr. Alexander, and Drs. Bainbridge, Dimmock, and Jennings. They were driving in a brake to Matunga to select a site for a segregation camp, and when taking a sharp turn at the foot of the decline, near the Roman Catholic Chapel in the village, the vehicle, which was being driven by Dr. Dimmock, was suddenly upset. The whole of the occupants were thrown out and sustained more or less extensive bruises. The worst sufferer was Dr Jennings, who had two of his ribs fractured and was taken home in a semi-conscious state. The other members of the party were not seriously hurt, and we are glad to learn that Dr. Jennings is rapidly recovering.

SURAT NEWS.

WRITING on Saturday, the 5th instant, our Surat correspondent says:—The plague is still raging in Surat and the adjoining districts, and the mortality returns therefrom and other causes seem to be constantly changing. Comparing the last with the preceding week the plague shows a decided increase both in attacks and deaths as well as in the total mortality returns. In the week ended 28th ultimo, there were 46 attacks and 39 deaths from plague and a total mortality of 128, whereas in the week ended on the 4th instant, the figures of plague attacks and deaths stand at 53 and 43, respectively, and a total mortality of 137. The total number of patients lying under treatment at the several hospitals is 119. Surgeon-Captain Dyson has been deputed on special duty at Anand, where plague is reported to have appeared among the inmates in the quarantine camp. Dr. Dyson left this for Anand on Tuesday last, leaving his charge of the superintendant of quarantine camps here in the hands of Dr. Ernest Hill. Several houses in Kumbarwads, Petigara, and Jaguvalabh streets, in the Gopipura division of the city, will be vacated owing to the plague raging in that quarter till Wednesday, the 9th instant. The people of these localities are ordered to shift to the Majura camp. Several other localities in Sagrampura and Rudarpura were vacated during the week. Mr. Moore acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned subscriptions to the General Plague Relief Fund:—The Nawab Saheb of Khambat, Rs. 300; Messrs. Dubash Brothers, Rs. 300; Messrs. J. N. Tata and Sons, Rs. 500; the Secretary, Relief Fund, Ahmedbad, Rs. 800; andthe secretary, Rajkot Relief Fund, Rs. 1,057.

CALCUTTA is at last in a fair way of possessing a European General Hospital worthy of the chief town in India. On Saturday last Sir Alexander Mackenzie laid the foundationstone of the new building which is eventually to replace the present unsightly, and what is more important, insanitary structure. The hospital, it is stated, when completed will be fitted with the best modern appliances and accessories for the treatment of the sick. It is to be hoped however that no new scale of fees will be insisted upon. The building is being erected at the public cost and the advantages to be derived from it should not be restricted to a single class of Europeans. It may be noted by the way, that the old wards were built one hundered and three years ago.

"THE MAGISTRATE."

THE Novelty Theatre was, last night, densely packed with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience to witness the first performance of Pinero's celebrated three-act farce, "The Magistrate," by the Thespian Club. The Thespians have not been very much in evidence lately; but now the ball has been once more set rolling, we hope to see a continuance of the energy and vitality which last night's performance showed that the club still possesses. "The Magistrate" which, we think, has not before been seen in Bombay, is one of the most popular of Pinero's plays. It was first produced at the Court Theatre in March, 1885, and ran for over a year. Three companies then carried the play triumphantly through the English provinces, and it was also most favourably received in New York, Boston, and other cities of the United States. It has been translated into several foreign tongues, and has everywhere met with the success which its merits as a farce undoubtedly deserve.

The dilemma, which is as ludicrous as the most ardent amusement seeker could wish for, arises in this way. Mr. Posket (Mr. Nigel Jones), a Magistrate of the Mulberry Street Police Court, whilst enjoying a three-weeks' vacation at Spa, met a very charming widow—a Mrs. Farringdon (Mrs. Nigel Jones),—and the two, finding their aims and tastes coincided, entered upon the troubled waters of matrimony. Now, Mrs. Farringdon committed the indiscretion, alas! too common even amongst ladies who are not "charming widows," of deducting five years from her age. This matter, very simple in itself, leads to the most terrible complications, for she has a son—Cis Farringdon (Mr. M. de P. Webb), a decidedly up-to-date young man of nineteen. Now, a lady of 31 ought not to have a son of 19, if she was only married when she was 17; and so, in order to keep up the deception regarding her own age, she has to deduct five years from her son's age, call him a boy of 14, dress him in an Eton suit, and treat him accordingly. Cis Farringdon is somewhat advanced even for 19, but as a lad of 14 is undoubtedly a remarkably forward youngster. This is the position when a certain Colonel Lukyn (Mr. E. Ferrers-Nicholson) from Bengal, an old friend of Mrs. Farringdon's, returns from India, and is invited to dine at the Poskets. Mrs. Posket (i.e., Mrs. Farringdon that was) is horrified lest Colonel Lukyn should unwittingly reveal her real age, and so make known her little deception to her husband; and as there is no time to write, she makes an excuse after dinner and goes with her sister, Charlotte Verrinder (Miss B. Beresford) to see Colonel Lukyn at his club. Whilst Mrs. Posket is out, Cis Farringdon, the forward little lad of "14," persuades his father to accompany him to an hotel of somewhat doubtful reputation in Meek Street, in order to have a little supper. Strange to say, Colonel Lukyn and a friend, Captain Vale (Lieut. Kinahan, R. N.), are also having supper in the same hotel, and Mrs. Posket, consequently, not finding Colonel Lukyn at his club, naturally comes on to the hotel, too, and here the fun commences. Whilst Colonel Lukyn is entertaining Mrs. Posket and her sister at supper (Mr. Posket and Cis Farringdon are in another room), the time for closing the hotel passes, and the police, detecting the lights, enter the building. There is a wild rush, Mr. Posket and Cis Farringdon escape (not, however, before they have been recognised by Mrs. Posket), but the rest of the party are arrested for assaulting the police and for giving false names and addresses. They are taken off to the Mulberry Street Police Court to await their trial in the morning. In the meantime Mr. Posket, who is chased all night by the police, only arrives at the Mulberry Street Police Court next morning, just in time to conduct his usual business routine. The first case to be heard is the assault of the police, etc., at the Hotel des Princes, Meek Street. Mr. Posket is very much agitated; his condition becomes worse, when his servant brings word that Mrs. Posket and her sister had not returned all night, and he enters the court totally unfit for business. The ladies conceal their faces with their veils, and Mr. Posket at length sentences the whole party—his own wife, Charlotte Verrinder, Colonel Lukyn, and Captain Vale to seven days' imprisonment without the option of a fine! How the whole matter is put right by another Magistrate, Mr. Bullamy (Mr. Le Mesurier), how Cis Farringdon passed the night, how explanations are made, and how the farce ends, those who were not present at last night's performance will be able to learn on Thursday next. Suffice to say, that everything is of course satisfactorily adjusted, and everybody left the theatre feeling that they had seen an exceptionally well-constructed play.

Mr. Nigel Jones is now a familiar figure on the Thespian stage, and as Mr. Posket he fully sustained the reputation he has acquired for ability to adapt himself to every phase of a prominent and amusing character. Mrs. Nigel Jones also did very good service in the difficult role of the fair widow. The success of "The Magistrate" depends, however, in large measure upon the amount of vivacity and go imparted to the character of the young hopeful Cis Farringdon, and therefore the selection of so versatile a member of the Thespians as Mr. M. de P. Webb for the part was a very judicious one. Mr. Webb entered thoroughly into the spirit of the farce, and no one could have thought that the "up to date youth" they had before them was one who has grappled with the complex problems of monetary reform, and made them his hobby. Mr. E. Ferrers-Nicholson hit off well the predilections and peculiarities of the retired Colonel from Bengal, and Mr. C. N. Baker had made a no less careful study of the set mannerisms of a chief clerk in a Metropolitan Police Court. Miss B. Beresford as the sister of Mrs. Poskett looked very charming, and thoroughly rose to the occasion at each appearance. The two other ladies in the play—Mrs. C. Stevens, as the young lady reduced to teaching music, and Miss Nigel Jones, as Popham—both gave good proof of their immitative powers. The Policemen, who were a good deal in evidence, comprised Inspector Messiter (Mr. Butcher), Sergeant Lugg (Mr. F. A. Reddie), and Constable (Mr. Francis). Mr. Chevalier, as Achille Blond, made a capital hotel proprietor, and the oddities invariably associated with the part of waiter in modern comedies were well interpreted by Mr. C. B. Williams. Lieut. Kinahan as Captain Horace Vale, Mr. Le Mesurier, R. E., as Mr. Bullamy, another Magistrate of the Mulberry Police Court, and Mr. Sladden as Wyke, servant at Mr. Posket's, completed a well chosen cast. The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, by permission of Colonel Brown, V. D., formed the orchestra. The farce went merrily from start to finish, and the Thespians scored a distinct success.

ELECTION BY THE JUSTICES.

A MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing in the city of Bombay was held, yesterday, in the Council Hall of the Municipality for the purpose of electing sixteen members of the Corporation.

There was a large attendance of Justices, both European and Native. On the motion of Mr. Gell, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, was called to the chair.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, it was resolved that the voting for 16 Councillors of the Municipal Corporation which is to come into existence on the 1st April next, should be commenced, and that no voting paper be received after 6-30 p.m., the meeting closing at that hour.

On the motion of Mr. P. N. Wadia, seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak, it was resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed scrutineers to examine the voting papers and report the result to the chairman:—Messrs. H. W. Barrow, J. Leask, R. P. Brunton, H. Holmes, N. R. Ranina, W. Pearson, Sorabjee B. Master, Anandrao, W. Shete and P. P. Vagh.

The Justices then proceeded with the poll, which was closed exactly at 6-30 p.m.

The scrutiny of votes was postponed till 10 o'clock this morning.

The following are the names of the twenty-five candidates for the 16 seats at the disposal of the Justices:—

1. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
2. Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar.
3. Mr. P. N. Wadia.
4. Dr. E. F. Underwood.
5. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.
6. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
7. Mr. Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar.
8. Mr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master.
9. Mr. Eknath R. Khote.
10. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
11. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
12. Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai.
13. Mr. Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla.
14. Mr. Jamsetjee C. Cama.
15. Dr. D. A. DeMonte.
16. Mr. G. W. Roughton.
17. Mr. K. M. Kabraji.
18. Mr. Hasambhai Visram.
19. Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy Laljee.
20. Mr. H. G. Gell.
21. Mr. J. L. Britto.
22. Dr. F. N. Bisni.
23. Mr. Furdunjee S. Taleyarkhan.
24. Dr. A. D. Modi.
25. Mr. R. H. Vincent.

STRIKE OF BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.'S OFFICERS.

STATEMENT OF THEIR ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

THE SERVICE DISORGANISED.

FOR some few months past the relations of the managing agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company with the first and lower grade officers of the fleet of the company have been somewhat strained. The growing unrest of the men resulted yesterday in the issue of an ultimatum which the managing agents here and in Calcutta refused to accept, with the result that the men, in accordance with the terms of their letter, paid off, up to Sunday night, and ceased work. In consequence the British India service is greatly disorganised, and it has been found necessary to arrange with Messrs. Shepherd and Co. for the conveyance of the Karachi mails. The managing agents are confident that they will be able to keep a mail service running, but it is not unlikely that some of the non-mail boats will have to be temporarily suspended.

It appears from the statements made by the strikers that as far back as October 25th, 1889, the British India employes undertook to refrain from discussing the company's relations with them, and the company on their part agreed to pay the commanders, officers, and clerks in their employ from the 1st November 1889 certain rates of pay and grant them certain privileges in regard to bonus, leave, etc. The strikers allege, however, that Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., the managing agents of the company, in insisting on chief officers proceeding to sea in acting command of the company's vessels on chief officers' pay are violating these pledges. In the case of refusal they have been suspended, and the officers allege that thereby their rights under the agreement of 1888 have been ignored. As an instance they refer to the action of the managing agents in respect to Mr. Dagge, chief officer of the s. s. Oolibarai, who was asked to serve on Rs. 200 per mensem when he was entitled under the agreement to Rs. 250. At the close of last year they sent a memorial to the director's of the company in London protesting against this treatment, and against their grievances. The memorial stated:—

The officers of the Company's ships have very frequently to perform the duties of clerks on board their respective ships in addition to their own arduous and responsible duties in consequence of ships being despatched without a regular clerk. Your memorialists most respectfully but firmly protest against doing or being asked to perform clerks' duties on board their ships in addition to their own. Your memorialists have for some time past, and are still suffering very considerable loss from their salaries in consequence of the very low exchange that has and is still prevailing,as many of them have to remit money to England and elsewhere for the support of others dependent upon them. The rules regarding leave also call for reconsideration and amendment by the directors. Your memorialists would most respectfullyurge upon the directors' consideration the fact that the majority of the company's chief officers have put in about ten years service. That your memorialists have endeavoured to perform their arduous and responsible duties uncomplainingly and in a satisfactory manner, being ever watchful of the company's interests and alive to the fact of the very great responsibility of life, ship, and cargo entrusted to their care, and your memorialists venture to hope that the directors will not be unmindful of the facts in dealing with the case set forth by your memorialists and will favourably consider the same. Your memorialists under the circumstances therefore most humbly pray that the directors of the company will be pleased to direct:

(a) that all officers of your memorialists' class in the service of the company shall as and from the 1st March 1898 be paid one-half of their salary at the rate of two shillings to the rupee.

(b) That all officers at their own option at the end of five years' service shall be granted leave for six months on half pay (payable quarterly) with a free passage home and out to India or that at the end of three years' service be granted six months' leave with assisted passage home and out, such leave if taken to be spent where the officers desire.

(c) That no officer in the company's service shall be asked to take command at any of the company's vessels when a masters' certificate is required on less than the recognised pay,viz, Rs. 250 per mensem, with the usual increase of Rs. 50 per mensem, after completion of the first year of command.

(d) That all certificated officers shall be allowed to keep ships whilst moored in ports.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

THE REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL.

This memorial was duly considered by the Board of Directors in London, and in reply they intimated that Sir James Mackay, a member of the firm, would be visiting India at an early date, and would meet a deputation of the officers to discuss with them their grievances and arrive at a settlement. Sir James came out to India in the "Caledonia," a fortnight ago, and arrangements were made for the deputation to meet him at Calcutta on Thursday next. Representatives from Bombay had been selected, and the arrangements were complete, when a hitch arose in regard to which the version of the men and that of the agents of the company do not correspond. The former assert that the agents intimated that the discussion could not go on unless the association the men had formed was abandoned. Mr. Currie, the manager of the local agency, states that such is not the case, and that all that was objected to was that the men should negotiate through local secretaries who were not themselves in the company's service—in short, that the firm have taken up the same position as the Masters' Federation in regard to the Engineers' Strike in England and refused to negotiate through the medium of third parties, who are regarded as instigators of such movements.

The local secretary of the association formed by the strikers informed our representative that a telegram was received from Calcutta stating that Sir James Mackay refused to enter into negotiations with the proposed deputations unless the association was broken up, and the captains signed an undertaking to take officers' places in mail boats, but even in that case he would not grant the prayer of the memorial in full. On Sunday, a telegram was sent from Bombay to the Calcutta Secretary, saying that the association was absolutely necessary, and Bombay were unanimous that it should be maintained. He was asked to inform Sir J. L. Mackay of this decision, and that unless the memorial was granted the men would go on strike to-day (Tuesday), at 12 noon. A wire was received from Calcutta, yesterday morning, telling the men that they should stop work forthwith. The local agents were informed by the secretary that the officers had decided not to work unless their demands were complied with. Intimation was thereupon received from Mr. Currie to the effect that if the refusal to work was persisted they would be dismissed, and as they remained firm they were served with notices of dismissal and paid up to Sunday evening. Telegrams were sent to Ceylon, Moulmein, Calcutta, and Madras by the strikers informing their comrades of what had been done, and in reply it was stated in each case that similar steps had been taken.

Mr. Currie, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., in reply to our representative, stated: Arrangements had been made for a conference between the officers and Sir James Mackay at Calcutta, on the 10th instant, when, suddenly, the men declined to work unless the terms stated in the memorial were accepted forthwith in full. We could not agree to any such conditions prior to the conference being held, and consequently the men resigned and we accepted their resignation. We have not raised objection to their forming an association. The information which reaches me from Calcutta is, that all that was objected to was that they should negotiate through the medium of an intermediary not connected with the company's service. We shall be able to maintain the runnings of the mail steamers at least.

THE B. I. BOATS IN HARBOUR.

There are at the present time eight British India steamers in the harbour—by no means an unusually large number,—and the strike is participated in by over thirty officers, most of whom were present at a protracted conference held yesterday afternoon at the

house of the secretary. The boats and the destinations to which they were to be sent are as under :—

S. S. Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain S. Warington loading for Calcutta.

S. S. Ellora, 1,499 tons, Captain Gray, loading for Rangoon via coast ports.

S. S. Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain Kindall, loading for Kathiawar coast, Karachi, and Gulf ports.

S. S. Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T. J. Grier, loading for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

S. S. Kola, 497 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, repairing in Victoria Dock.

S. S. Juba, 134 tons, Captain Grier, lying in Government Dock.

S. S. Nevasa, 1,943 tons, Captain A. Heustoun, loading for Zanzibar, &c.

S. S. Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, loading for Karachi.

S. S. Merkara, 1,948 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, loading for Calcutta.

The s. s. Chanda, which was to sail to-day for Kathiawar coast ports and Karachi with the mails, and Gulf ports with extra mail, has been cancelled, and arrangements have been made to convey the mails to Karachi by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Bahaduri, which will sail to-day. The steamer Ellora which was to sail to-day for coast ports and Burmah has also been cancelled. In each vessel there are three officers—first, second and third. In all there are nine steamers of the company in this harbour. The steamer Kapurthala is expected to-day from Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports. Several persons were lying along side the vessels all day, with full cargo for outgoing steamers and to unload from recent arrivals, but extremely little work of this kind was done.

THE RECREATIONS OF AN INDIAN OFFICIAL.

In the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on 20th January, in the discussion on Sir M. E. Grant Duff's paper, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., said :—Though I cannot hope to attain to that perfection of brevity which so commended itself to Lord Palmerston in the diplomatic despatch to which our attention has just been directed, still I trust I shall not be altogether regardless of the caution with which Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff has brought to a close his graphic description of the recreations of an Indian official. I think I may safely say that most Indian officials will heartily endorse his views as to the multiplication of official reports and returns. The Bombay Government, at one time, tried to check the growing evil by the modest suggestion that nobody ever read these returns; but it found itself perfectly helpless against the stream of tendency. Complicated figured statements may be considered a necessity for some purposes; but it is none the less an evil ; if, for no other reason, then at all events for the very sufficient reason that official business already weighs so heavily on many of our officers that they no longer have the same leisure for recreation as they once enjoyed. But I am glad to say that, somehow or other, notwithstanding this drawback, many officials still manage to find time for reasonable and wholesome enjoyments outside the routine of their ordinary daily work. I should be very sorry if it were otherwise, for quite apart from the refreshing and invigorating effect of such delights, quite apart from any extension of our field of knowledge and any possible gains to science, I think that our position in India is distinctly improved by the circumstance that so many Englishmen take advantage of their opportunities during the months that they spend under canvas, far from the head-quarters of their districts, for enlarging their acquaintance with the country, and its people, its natural history, and its great natural resources. If there is one part of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's paper in which I cannot agree, it is that in which he confesses to an imperfect sympathy with Indian sportsmen. My own belief is that scarcely any occupation brings British officers more closely in touch with the poorer classes of the people and gives them a clearer insight into their condition and their wants than the pursuit of big game and other kindred forms of sport; to say nothing of the habit of self-reliance and readiness strengthened thereby, which must always form a valuable addition to the equipment of every civil officer in a responsible position, whether he be an Englishman or an Indian. You have all read Rudyard Kipling's latest story of the Satpura Mountains of Central India, which illustrates the sort of influence which a keen and successful sportsman obtains over the untutored minds of Bhil Highlanders, who are all of them born sportsmen. We have had officers of the same type in our own Khandeish Satpuras, in the Panch Mahals, and in the Canara jungles. The names of Ashburner, Probyn and Wise, of La Touche, Westmacott, Little, Propert, Mulock and Pollen, of Peyton, Macgregor and Davidson, and a host of others are familiar as household words to the brave occupants of many humble homes; and I have no sort of doubt that the experience which some of these officers have acquired in pathless woods and on bare hill sides has been of signal service to them in after years, whether they have held high civil office, such as has fallen to the lot of one of them, Mr. Ashburner—happily now with us this evening,—or have been entrusted with the command of troops in arduous mountain warfare, as in the case of another of them, General Richard Westmacott, who has taken so distinguished a part in the Tirah campaign. But however that may be, I should like to say that we in Bombay have not neglected those other recreations of which Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff has spoken so instructively. We can claim as our own the author, Mr. E. H. Aitken, of that charming book, "The Tribes on my Frontier," to which Sir Edwin Arnold has paid so graceful a tribute. In Mr. Vidal, who has lately retired from the Indian Service, we have an accomplished ornithologist, who is also an authority on snakes. Most of the officers whom I named just now, and some who are not officials, such as Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Barton, and Mr. Millard, could tell us a good deal about the habits of various wild beasts, while our knowledge of snakes and fishes has been increased by the researches of two enthusiastic naturalists, the Rev. Fr. Dreckmann and Mr. Phipson, and our knowledge of the flora of Western India by such ardent botanists as the Rev. A. K. Nairne, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, the Rev. D. Fairbank, of the American Mission, by Dr Theodore Cooke, the former Principal, Mr. Marshall Woodrow, one of the Professors, and his Assistant, Mr. Ranade, all of the College of Science at Poona, my brother, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Talbot, of the Forest Department, Dr. Kirtikar, the late Dr. Lisboa, who was not an official, and many others. We cannot boast of so rich and extensive a museum as Madras has long possessed; but we owe to Mr. Strandale, now a Colonial Governor, and Mr. Phipson, the establishment of an admirable and well stocked museum in connection with the Natural History Society, which, with its excellent journal, edited by Mr. Phipson, has greatly stimulated the study of natural history in the Western Presidency. With our present appliances, we have every prospect, as Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff will be pleased to hear, that the recreations of which he cherishes so fresh and pleasant a recollection, will be shared in and enjoyed by an increasing circle of Bombay naturalists.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

During the week ending February 4th, the following plague cases and deaths were reported to Government :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1,036	1,004
Poona	52	32
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	1
Kaira	13	13
Surat	171	143
Thana	43	26
Ahmednagar	50	42
Khandesh	21	14
Nasik	43	39
Poona	15	14
Satara	169	139
Sholapur	135	95
Kolaba	22	21
Ratnagiri	2	4
Belgaum	70	59
Dharwar	1	1
Karachi	3	1
Native States.		
Baroda	187	157
Kolhapur	67	64
Cutch	26	19
Palanpur	54	35
Aundh	5	3
Bhor	1	1
Total	2,247	1,887

The mortality to date is as under :—

Deaths previously reported	64,904
" week ending February 4th	1,887
Total deaths	66,791

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth—go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The discussion on the annual budget statement will begin on March 28. His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta a few days later, going probably to Mussoorie and thence marching through the hills to Simla.

Mr. J. F. Stevens is gazetted Judge of the Calcutta High Court, *vice* Mr. Justice Beverley, resigned ; and Mr. C. A. Wilkins is to continue to officiate as judge during the absence of Sir Henry Prinsep on special duty. Mr. Ismay is confirmed as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. Stevens.

The following are the entries for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament :—4th Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 4th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 18th Hussars, 16th Lancers, and 2nd Durham Light Infantry. The first ties will be played on 28th inst.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 29th January were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 77,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,35,500, other earnings, etc., Rs. 10,000, making altogether Rs. 2,22,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 264-4-7. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 2,17,899-9-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 259-6-6.

Thirty-six men of 36th Sikhs have been granted the Order of Merit for gallantry in defence of Fort Cavagnari on the 3rd and 13th September. The names of the heroic 21 who fell in the defence of Saragheri are also published as having earned the Order of Merit, and their widows are admitted to the pension attaching to the Order.

There is a prospect of the Madras School Book Society finding its position too difficult for it and either ceasing its work or entirely reorganising the Society. This is one result of its decision not to adopt proposals at the last meeting for the publication of vernacular text-books for lower schools.

Colonel Mackenzie, who twice acted as Resident at Hyderabad for three and six months respectively, is at present on a visit to the Nizam's capital in connection with the Deccan Mining Company, of which he is one of the directors. The shareholders are evidently getting anxious about a dividend, and Colonel Mackenzie has come out in order to report how things actually are. It must be strange for him to revisit a place as a private individual where for some time he was surrounded by the pomp and paraphernalia of a Resident. There is, we believe, no truth in a report that he will undertake the duties of guardian to the eldest son of the Nizam.

Dr. Hoernle at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal effectively disposed of the idea that Calcutta derives its name from the Temple of Kalighat. He showed clearly that as far back as 1495 both places were in existence and occupied the same, or nearly the ames, site as they do now. The real derivation of Calcutta is unknown, but in Dr. Hoernle's opinion, it is a word from some aboriginal language.

Nothing is yet settled about the Cooum Purification Scheme, the question that has first to be decided is the position of the contemplated additions to the Harbour, whether in the shape of ship dock or boat basin, and this is now before Government. It will probably take some time to settle, and only when it is so will the question of the Canal from the Harbour—which, in the opinion of some, is to make Cooum water sweet—be taken up.

The Surgeon-General with the Madras Government has issued instructions to the Medical Officers at the General Hospital, the Opthalmic Hospital, and the Maternity Hospital to test the value of aluminium vessels for use in hospitals, in place of copper and brass, as at present. Samples of the class of vessels required are, accordingly, being sent to the Museum of the School of Arts, and the work will be set on foot within a fortnight, probably, when a large supply of the metal will arrive from England.

Mr. M. Hammick, Inspector-General of Police, has been recently touring in the Ganjam Hill Tracts, inspecting all the Hill Police. This is, we believe, the first inspection by the Head of the Department that has taken place for very many years.

For the week ending January 22nd, the North-Western Railway earnings were Rs. 7,08,488 or an increase of Rs. 1,61,096 over last year. To date the increase in the earnings amounts to Rs. 42,22,755 during the present financial year.

Major-General Maitland, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, is granted a good service pension in the room of Major-General C. A. Moore, succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

Brigadier-General Kempster, Commanding the 3rd Brigade, Tirah Field Force, reverts to his permanent appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at the headquarters of the Madras Command. Sir William Lockhart has applied for the services of Colonel Ian Hamilton, Deputy Quarter-master-General, to command the 3rd Brigade, and he will take up the post at once ; Colonel Leach officiating for him at Army Headquarters. Colonel Hamilton was originally appointed to command the 1st Brigade, but was invalided from Kohat owing to a riding accident which prevented his sharing in the advance into Tirah.

There was some unfortunate carelessness on the part of some hospital official in London the other day. William Malguin, aged three, and Ernest Green, aged four, both arrived at the hospital at the same time suffering from scarlet fever. Malguin was somehow labelled Green, and Green was labelled Malguin. The Greens visited the hospital and thought their child much changed. He died after a week, and the Greens were much cut up, but they buried him expensively as a little Church of Englander. The Malguins were not allowed to see their child, as he was not supposed to be so ill as to necessitate parental visits, and so they waited till he got well. When he got well they denied all ownership of him, and it transpired that he was little Green who was not dead after all. The Green family were rejoiced to find this to be so, but annoyed at having spent a great deal of money on a somewhat needless funeral as far as they were concerned : while the Malguins did not recognise any responsibility for the expense as they were Roman Catholics. The hospital authorities have given reprimands all round and have discovered that it was all a confusion about bed cards. They have expressed unbounded regret, and offered to pay both families every expense to which they have been put, and they think this very handsome. The Greens are quite satisfied, but the Malguins are not.

The death of Mr. Ernest Hart renders vacant the important and responsible post of editor to the "British Medical Journal," and speculations are rife as to his probable successor. Naturally enough, the name of the assistant editor, Dr. Dawson Williams, is mentioned ; but he is not the only candidate in the field, and it is rumoured that Dr Robert Saundby, of Birmingham, would not be disinclined to take up his residence in town were the post offered to him. The remuneration is by no means excessive, being £500 per annum, with liberty to draw payment for articles up to a specified amount—in Mr. Hart's case to, we believe, £ 1,000.

There can be no doubt that the most perfect method of sterilisation, where it can be applied, is by heat. Baking, however, is a more or less uncertain process, while boiling is destructive to many substances. Moreover, the boiling temperature is so little above that which is fatal to microbic life that a considerable length of exposure to such a temperature is necessary, if one is to be sure that the process has been effectually carried out. Frying, however, is another matter. Olive oil at a temperature of 160 to 180 deg. C. acts very quickly and with great power. Professor Wright, of Netley, says that to obtain complete sterilisation of an instrument it suffices to dip it for an instant into the hot oil, and that in the case of syringes it is sufficient to fill them twice with oil at the temperature mentioned. The temperature of the heated oil may be determined by a thermometer ; but it is often more convenient to adopt the rough-and-ready methods of the cook by the aid of a bit of bread-crumb. "It will be found that the bread-crumb will become *brown* and crisp as soon as a temperature of 160 to 180 is reached." For the sterilisation of syringes all that is necessary is to heat a little oil in a spoon over a spirit lamp, testing it from time to time by bits of bread-crumb, and when the proper temperature has been attained, to fill the syringe twice with hot oil. All microbial infection will then have been destroyed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	15	3	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5	0	32
	Chuckla	5	2	
	Oomarkhari	0	4	
	Dongri	1	2	
C	Market	10	3	41
	Dhobi Talao	6	4	
	Fanaswady	8	3	
	Bhuleshwar	1	2	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbharwada	8	1	
D	Khetwady	4	4	18
	Girgaum	0	2	
	Chowpatty	2	3	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	5	2	
E	Mazagon	5	1	52
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	2	
	Kamatipura	5	2	
	Tardeo	3	8	
	Byculla	11	5	
	First Nagpada	4	3	
F	Parel	2	3	10
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worli	1	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	0
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		9	111
	Jain		1	
	Grant Road		5	
	St. George's		2	
	General Mohomedan		2	
	St Joseph F.		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		3	
	Jain, Parel		7	
	Telegu		1	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		5	
	Parel Govt House		4	
	Arthur Road		17	
	Khatri		1	
	Dariasthan		8	
	Modykhana		11	
	Port Trust		2	
	Maratha		7	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		3	
	Bhatia		3	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Umar Jamal		2	
	Bhoiwada		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		3	
	Goculdas Tejpal		1	
	Madanpura		2	
	Total	104	164	277
	Total plague deaths to date	18,338	14,812	
	Same date last year	81	115	272
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	92

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

A WEEK'S PLAGUE WORK.

The following are the statistics of the operations carried out by the Plague Committee during the week ending on Friday last :—

Ward.	Houses visited.	Plague cases removed.
A Ward, South	847	7
Do. North	996	30
B Ward	2,258	69
C Ward	2,999	210
D Ward	2,483	98
E Ward	1,000	80
F & G Wards	6,337	95
	16,555	595

During the week 505 houses were disinfected, 453 were vacated, and 639 contacts were removed to the segregation camps.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that fifteen cases of plague occurred in the Fort District, the details of which are as under :—A case was examined after death in house No. 12, Cochin Street, and attributed to plague. Six plague patients were removed to the Parsee Fever Hostipal, two from Frere Road, and a single case each from Raghoonath Dadaji Street, Parsee Punchayet Lane, Mody Street, and Bazaar Gate Street. Three natives were found lying on the roadsides, each at Cruickshank Road, Elphinstone Circle, and Meadow Street, and were removed to different hospitals. Two cases were reported from the cemetery as having occurred at Mint Road and Chimna Street. A patient was also removed from 269, Bazaar Gate Street. In the Mandvie ward four cases of plague, three cases of suspicious fever, and three deaths were recorded. Four contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp. In C Ward (South), Market section showed four cases and three deaths, Dhobie Talao section four cases and no deaths, and Fanaswady section thirteen cases and one death. Ten contacts were sent to the Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward five cases and two deaths were recorded in the Kumbarwada section, two cases and one death in the Khara Talao section, and ten attacks and one death in the Bhuleshwar section. Twenty-four contacts were removed in D Ward (east), two cases of plague occurred, five deaths were recorded, and four contacts sent to Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (west), Mahaluxmi section showed four patients and two deaths from plague. In E Ward, two deaths from plague were recorded in the Nagpada sections, and eight contacts removed. In the same ward, Kamatipura and Tardeo sections showed nine cases and five deaths, and twenty-three contacts were despatched to the Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (east) two attacks of plague occurred and six deaths were recorded. In the Parel and Mahim sections three patients were removed to hospitals, and five deaths due to the disease were recorded.

THE KURNVHATTI FAIR.

The Governor-in-Council has directed that no tickets to travel by railway to Byadgi, Devargudda, Rannibennur, and Chalgeri Stations shall be sold from the 16th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive, at any station within the Bombay Presidency, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to attend the Car Festival of Goni Basappa at Kurnvhatti, in the Madras Presidency. The Governor-in-Council is also pleased to prohibit the attendance at the festival of persons from the Bombay Presidency.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, 95 deaths recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,081 patients remaining in them.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 628 persons were detained in the Modikhana Camp, and 476 perrons as contacts in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 756, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,185, making a total of 2,941 persons. Departures by sea 869, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,202, making a total of 3,071 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 602, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,075, making a total of 2,677 persons. Departures by sea 1,345, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,142, making a total of 3,487 persons.

SPECIAL KIRTAN AND PRAYER FOR THE REMOVAL OF PLAGUE.

At the invitation of Mr. Samson Samuel, the secretary of the Bene-Israel Swajan Kallyanechu Sabha, a gathering of more than one thousand people was held in the Borah Jamatkhana at Umarkhady, on the 5th instant, at 9 p.m., to hear a new Kirtan on the life of the prophet Elisha, and a special prayer for the removal of the plague from Bombay. Pensioned Subadar Mr. Abrahan Benjamin was voted to the chair. On taking his seat he requsted the audience to stand with their faces towards the west, when he made a touching and moving prayer in the Marathi language. On the conclusion *Shema Israel* and *Kaddish* were repeated in Hebrew with great solemnity. At about 10 o'clock the chairman requested Mr. Benjamin Samson to commence his newly composed Kirtan on the life of the prophet Elisha. Messrs. David Jacob, Isaac Shalome, and Samson Simon were the songsters of the new songs, in accompaniment of Harmonium and Tabla. Mr. Samuel S. Mazgavkar addressed the meeting and spoke of the urgent importance of all members of the community supporting the mutual provident fund.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.

DEFACEMENT OF MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

MEHERBAI VS. MANEKBAI WIDOW.

In connection with the above testamentary suit, a further enquiry was held before his lordship as to the alleged defacement of certain municipal documents by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Cassum Jusub, a victoria driver, examined by the Judge, said that, on Wednesday last, he was waiting for a fare opposite the Bombay Club. About 10 minutes to 11 o'clock, a peon came and engaged his garry. He went near an office opposite the Rajabai Tower. A Parsee gentleman sat in the carriage, and told him to drive to the Custom House, whither he went through Church Gate Street. From the Custom House the sett went to the Parsee Benevolent Institution, where he got out and returned after about half-an-hour. He then drove the sett to the municipal office, where be waited for about threequarters of an hour. A sepoy accompanied the sett. The sepoy, who had got some papers with him, sat on the coach-box with witness. The sett ordered him to drive to the High Court, which he did. The sett and the sepoy got out under the porch.

The judge : During the whole time the sepoy was sitting on the coach-box with you, did he keep the papers with him ?—From the time the sepoy sat on the coach-box until the time he got down in the porch of the High Court, the papers were in his possession.

Are you quite sure that, from the time of starting until you arrived at the High Court, the sepoy did not leave possession of the papers ?—I am quite sure he did not leave possession of the papers.

Between the time the sett and the sepoy got into the carriage near the municipal office until they got out near the High Court, do you remember hearing any conversation between the Parsee gentleman inside and the sepoy riding the box ?—No.

Did you have any conversation with the sepoy ?—No.

Witness, continuing, said : When I came to the High Court, I was told to wait, and I waited in the compound near the corner of the portico. The sepoy came out of the court house first, and told me that the sett was sitting upstairs. He did not say anything more to me, and went in the direction of Treacher's shop. He was then in possession of the papers. Shortly afterwards the Parsee gentleman came out, and I drove him to his office opposite the Rajabai Tower, where I was paid Rs. 1-8 by the peon for my hire.

Mr. Inverarity : Who brought you here ?

Witness : Superintendent Brawin.

In reply to questions asked by Mr. Russell, the witness said that he looked at the Rajabai Clock tower when his carriage was engaged, and it was then 10 minutes to 11 o'clock. There were about half-a-dozen victorias at the time at the victoria stand opposite the Bombay Club. He did not remember what he did on Thursday or Friday morning at 11 o'clock. He was not expected to know it.

Did you ever see the Parsee gentleman before this day ?—No.

Had you ever seen the Municipal peon before ?—No.

His lordship : Would you recognize the Parsee Sett if you saw him now ?—Yes.

His lordship : Just see if the Sett is in court ?—(Witness looked round for and a few seconds, pointing to Mr. Hormusjee, said) Here is the Sett.

Had you seen him between the time you drove him on Wednesday and now ?—This is the first time I have seen him since Wednesday.

In reply to further questions asked by Mr Russel, witness said the peon was carrying only one bundle in his hands. The bundle was wrapped up with a thick paper.

Are you sure that you saw the papers in the hands of the peon all the time he was sitting on the box ?—I am quite sure.

Witness, continuing, said : A police sepoy called on me yesterday evening before I saw Mr. Brewin. No clerk came to see me yesterday. No body reminded me as to the time when I went to the office in Rampart Row on Wednesday.

His lordship : Had you spoken to anybody on the subject between the time you drove the Sett back to his office on Wednesday, and when the police sepoy called on you yesterday ?—No.

Did you know why you were called ?—No, not until I was questioned by Mr. Brewin.

Did you make the same statement as you have made here to Mr. Brewin ?—Yes.

Gopal Baboo, a police Ramose doing duty at the Parsee Towers of Silence, examined by Mr. Russell, said that he had been employed as such for the last sixteen years. The evidence of the witness went to show that he noted particulars of the deaths from official reports taken down by the Parsee clerk at the Towers of Silence. He always recorded the hour of the deaths at the corner of the reports, which were submitted every day to Dr. Cama, the Registrar of the District. He was doing day and night duties every alternate month.

In reply to his lordship, he said that he would swear that he had never omitted to mention the hour of death in the reports submitted by him to the Registrar.

In reply to Mr. Inverarity, the witnesss said that supposing the Parsee clerk did not know the time of the death, witness would make a note on the report "Time not known." Such a thing had, however, never occurred.

Mr. Russell pointed out to the court that witness identified the report of Jaijee's death which took place on the 21st March 1897, and a report of which was received at the Municipal Office on the 23rd idem.

Mr. Russell here brought to the notice of the court correspondence which had passed between Messrs. Smetham, Noble and Bland and Mr. J. J. Mody, the Secretary of the Parsee Panchayet Funds. The solicitors wrote to Mr. Mody to the effect that in a case pending in the High Court regarding the will of one Jaijee, deceased, the register kept at the Towers of Silence regarding her death was of some importance. They understood that their client, J. J. Collett, applied to the secretary some time ago for an inspection of that register, but he expressed his inability to comply with the request on the ground that Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, had already obtained it from him. Messrs. Smetham and Co. asked Mr. Modi if that was correct, and also if he could arrange an early inspection of the register.

Mr. Jivanjee Mody, in replying to the above, said that it was true that a Parsee gentleman applied to for the inspection of the register, and he then informed him that the register had been taken away by Mr. Hormusjee Chothia.

Mr. Inverarity here read a letter from Mr. Mody written to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, stating that Messrs. Smetham and Co. had applied to him for an early inspection of the register, which was taken away by their clerk Merwanjee Muncherjee Guzdar, who had given to him a receipt for the same.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, solicitor, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said :—There is a register kept at the Towers of Silence showing the causes of deaths.

Mr. Inverarity : I asked you to get it ?—Yes.

Did you send any one to get it ?—Yes.

Who did you send ?—My clerk named Merwanjee Muncherjee Guzdar. I sent him with a note addressed to the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet.

What reply did you get ?—He brought me a verbal message stating that the Secretary was too busy to produce it, engaged as he was with plague and other matters.

Was the register ever given to you by your clerk ?—No.

He made a statement to you ?—He did.

What did he say ?—He said that the book could not be produced because the Secretary was too busy to see to it.

You know, I pressed you to get the register ?—Yes, you did. I frequently sent my clerk for it, and he always brought me back some excuse.

When was the last occasion I asked you about the register ?—Either on Thursday or Friday.

What reply did you make me ?—It could not be produced.

The Judge : Did you go yourself to the Secretary ?—I did not go for it to the Secretary or to the Towers of Silence.

In reply to Mr. Inverarity the witness said :—The letter from the Secretary in which it was stated that my clerk has taken away the register, was delivered late on Saturday afternoon at my office and I got it only this morning.

On getting the note did you question your clerk ?—I did.

Did he admit having received the register ?—He did.

Has he given you any explanation why he did not give it to you ?—Yes. He said he had brought the register and placed it on his table. He got ill and had to leave office soon. Next day the office was disinfected and whitewashed on account of a dead rat having been found there, and all the papers and books were displaced. It was through fear of being found guilty of negligence and dismissal that he did not tell me that he had got the book from the Towers of Silence.

Did you believe the account given by him ?—I did not believe him, and so I have suspended him from duty.

What are his usual duties ?—He serves notices, subpoenas and he is a sort of an assistant court clerk.

That register has never reached your hands ?—No.

Mr. Russell : Have you got a copy of the note written to the Parsee Punchayet Secretary ?—I believe not.

What was the date ?—It was about the middle of January.

Did you not think it worth your while to write to the Secretary again, or were you satisfied ?—I relied upon my clerk.

But the Secretary says it was received by you ?—No, it was not. I am told that my clerk has given a receipt for the same.

Did you not personally go yourself on your way to the Secretary's office ?—On Wednesday I went to the Institution on my way to the Municipal Office where the victoriawalla said I went.

What did you go there for ?—For the purpose of making certain arrangements in connection with the segregations sheds that are erected on my land.

Witness, continuing, said : I saw the Secretary. Merwanjee has been in my office for about eight or ten years. I suspected him in connection with this case only. He ought to have given the book to the despatch clerk. The despatch clerk, Nasserwanjee, keeps charge of all such papers and books. He has been fifteen years in my service. I do not know if any other papers or books, except the draft observations and proofs of witnesses connected with this case, are missing. I found them missing some ten or twelve days ago. My suspicions were not aroused at that moment. I did not ask Merwanjee for any explanation for the missing papers until this morning.

Mr. Russell : Do you swear that you did not pay or promise to pay Dr. Kutbudin a fee of Rs. 200 ?—No, I never did.

Be careful Mr. Hormusjee as to what statement your make ?—No, I never paid or promised to pay Rs. 200 to Dr. Kutbudin.

Was Dr. Field asked to give evidence in the case ?—He was.

A fee of Rs. 75 was offered him ?—I made no offered at all. So far as I know, no offer was made to him.

It is not the practice for medical gentlemen to arrange before they came into the witness-box for their fees ?—Sometimes it is arranged, and sometimes it is not.

Dr. Field refused to give evidence because he said that he was offered less than Dr. Kutbudin ?—He never said anything of the kind to me.

What did you pay Dr. Sidney Smith ?—He was offered Rs. 75. He has not yet taken his fee.

As far as you known he will take what he has agreed upon ?—Yes, for attendance and interviews.

Do you remember anything about a list of contributories disappearing from the Prothonotary's office ?—I have never heard of it.

Do you remember Mr. Limjee being asked to explain about the missing list of contributories ?—No.

Had you anything to do with the liquidation of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company or the Electric Light Company ?—I do not remember any thing about either of them. I have never heard anything about them.

Mr. Inverarity : Mr. Russell, which company do you mean ?

Mr. Russell : It may be either one or the other.

Mr. Russell (to witness) : Do you recollect that your conduct was brought before the Law Society with reference to a document belonging to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Co.?—I have only heard of that. It was before the Managing Committee and not the Law Society. The allegation was that I put my initial to the document without the permission of the Managing clerk.

Did you initial or not ?—I did, and I was justified in doing so.

Were you called upon for an explanation by the Managing Committee ?—Certainly not. Never.

Did you give any explanation ?—I was not asked.

Mr. Inverarity : Supposing you had initialled the document without the permission of the managing clerk, that would not have been a breach of the professional etiquette ?—Certainly not.

The document which was initialled was produced to you from Mr. Bicknell's office ?—It was. The existence of the document was at one time denied, and that was the reason why it was initialled.

It was produced to put your initials at once ?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity (to Mr. Russell) : Which company did you mean when you referred to the list being missed from the Prothonotay's office ?

Mr. Russell : An allegation was made some time ago in connection with the company.

Mr. Inverarity : Made by whom ?

Mr. Russell : In the Prothonotary's office. We cannot say who made it.

Mr. Inverarity (to the witness) : If Dr. Field had given evidence he would have given as an expert ?—Yes.

Do medical gentlemen decline to give medical evidence as experts unless they are paid their fees for doing so ?—They do.

Dr. Field asked for a higher fee than you were disposed to give ?—Yes, he did.

Did you mention the amount to me ?—I did.

Your and my views agreed as to not calling him ?—Yes.

Had your firm, as far as you know, anything to do with the liquidation of either of the companies ?—To the best of my recollection we did not act for any of these companies.

The Judge : Merwanjee, your clerk, comes to your office every day ?—Yes.

He was more out than in the office during the day ?—Yes.

Witness, continuing, said :—There are many clerks working in the same room. I saw him in court on Wednesday on the first floor. I left a word with my despatch clerk that I was going to the Municipal and the Collector's office, and that if any client came in the meantime they might be asked to wait.

Mr. Hormasjee in answer to the Judge : There is a register in my office of the attendance of the clerks.

The Judge : Will you ascertain for me where the clerk Hormusjee was on Wednesday last ?

Mr. Hormusjee : I will, my lord.

Dr. C. H. Underwood, in answer to the Judge, said he was at present conducting anti-plague inoculations at the municipal office from 3 to 6 p. m. Last Wednesday he went there about 20 minutes to 3 p.m. He saw Mr. Leask. Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, was there. Mr. Leask was showing to Mr. Hormasjee some forms of death reports. Mr. Leask told witness that he had then no serum with him. Witness knew the time by the clock in Mr. Leask's room. He pointed to the clock and said it was too late for him to go for the serum to the central office, because his usual hour for commencing inoculations was 3 p.m.

The judge : What did you do next ?

Witness, continuing, said he then left. Mr. Hormasjee was still sitting there. Witness went to his house in Meadow Street. He went back to the municipal office at a quarter past 3 p.m., when he saw Mr. Hormusjee standing in the pathway in Cruickshank Road. There was nobody with him. There were a number of people waiting to be inoculated. Witness knew Mr. Hormusji before this occasion by sight only.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : It is my duty to go every day at 3 o'clock to inoculate. I generally arrive at the municipal office at 3 o'clock, occasionally before 3 o'clock. The servants told me people assembled before Natives generally go to a place an hour before the appointed time. Europeans sometimes do the same. On Wednesday last, before going to the municipal office, I was attending to my private medical practice. I attended to a patient in Hanooman Lane. I did not go direct from that place to the municipal office ; but saw a patient and talked to him near the Crawford Market. I must have left the patient's house in Hanooman Lane about 2-30 p.m.

Did you see any one else in Mr. Leask's office besides Mr. Hormusjee ?

Witness : I did not remark at the time. I saw Mr. Hormusjee standing alone, waiting for either a tram car or a carriage. I did not see a carriage waiting for him.

Do you know Mr. Leask, a clerk, and a peon fix the time of Mr. Hormusjee's visit at 2 o'clock ?—They may do so. I hardly think I was mistaken as to the time. I did not look at the railway clock at all. I know I looked at the clock in Mr. Leask's office. I was a moment in and out. I was in a tremendous hurry. Perhaps I was in Mr. Leask's room a minute and a half. When I was in the room, I thought I saw what looked like death reports.

Mr. Leask, recalled, said, in answer to the judge, he remembered Dr. Underwood came to him through Dr. Weir's room and asked him for the serum. He must confess he felt annoyed at being asked if he had got a supply of serum. Dr. Underwood might have pointed to the clock in his room.

To Mr. Inverarity : I was in court during Dr. Underwood's examination. I am sure Dr. Underwood called upon me. I had something to do with inoculation—a lot of detail to be arranged. I had nothing to do with the time for inoculation. People are not allowed to assemble in the compound. They assemble in the porch or in the Corporation waiting-room. I don't think I was in the waiting room last Wednesday at all. I have never been to the room after inoculation has commenced. The arrangements regarding the room were made by me.

Ardasir Merwanjee Madan, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was an articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani ; and was instructing Mr. Russell in an insolvency case last Wednesday. Witness was in court before his lordship took his seat last Wednesday afternoon. He had occasion to speak to Mr. Hormusjee in court about an old client of his, Damjee Shivjee. Mr. Hormusjee said he had just then seen Mr. Inverarity. This occurred before his lordship took his seat on the bench. Witness was quite sure that it was a few minutes before 3 o'clock. At that hour, witness was instructing Mr. Russell in court. Last Thursday witness mentioned this matter to Mr. Inverarity in the presence of Mr. Hormusjee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell : You were standing in the corridor at the time.

Merwanjee Rustomjee, cashier and accountant to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, said the office was disinfected on the 13th January and whitewashed on the 16th. The whole office was disinfected. Witness was not present there at the time of the disinfection. He was there on the 17th and following days and found everything in its place. There is a register showing the attendance of the clerks. It is kept by a clerk named Merwanjee Muncherjee.

Mr. Inverarity said the clerk Merwanjee Muncherjee was not at Mr. Hormusjee's office. He was suspended this morning, and must have left.

The judge : Mr. Hormusjee knew that the clerk was to be called.

Mr. Inverarity : This occurred between 10 and 11 a.m., as Mr. Hormusjee was coming to court.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Russell, said the clerk Merwanjee was at the office to-day between 11 and 11-30 a. m.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not want it to be suggested that the clerk Merwanjee had been tampered with by them. The best course would be to find the clerk, when they would inform Mr. Crawford, and the latter might take down his deposition at once, so that it could not be said that he had been tutored in any way.

Byramjee Nasarwanjee, a clerk in the employ of the Parsee Punchayet, said that, on the 19th January last, Mr. Hormusjee obtained from Mr. Jivanjey Modi, the secretary, the death return connected with the case. It had not yet been returned by Mr. Hormusjee.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE HINDU SOCIAL UNION.

DR. ATMARAM PANDURANG'S ADDRESS.

The Hindu students of the Grant Medical College held their tenth annual social gathering, on Sunday, in the spacious and commodious building of Setna Lodge, near the Portuguese Church at Girgaum. A varied programme was announced beforehand, and accordingly the students assembled in the central hall of the lodge early in the morning, and, thanks to the managing committee, fully enjoyed the merriment of the occasion. All sorts of indoor amusements were provided, and the hall was thronged with merry people, some at cards, some at chess, bezique, and many other games, and the whole company was entertained with music. The various items of the programme were gone through to the satisfaction of all assembled. One of the students delivered an amusing lecture on "Unity." A sumptuous dinner was provided which was heartily enjoyed. After dinner the company assembled in the main hall, where Dr. Atmaram Pundurang was to deliver his address.

Mr. Y. G. Apte, B.A., president of the managing committee, thanked the assembly on behalf of the Hindu students, and accorded a hearty reception to all. He opened his speech with a reference to the present time of anxiety and grief and the urgent calls of duty upon the medical profession. Hard and continuous work, said he, was likely to become an absolute impossibity for want of some entertainment to recoup the energy expended in the work of administering physical comforts to sufferers. A period of "mental Diastole," however short, often makes a remarkable effect on the follwing heat. It was this thought which called them together on that day. It is a fact marked with much surprise by laymen that a doctor stands still apparently unmoved while the patient relates his tale of sorrow and that his eye is hardly bedewed with a tear if the patient is dying. This was often attributed to hard heartedness on the part of doctors who have really the softest hearts. (Cheers.) But in addition to a soft heart the doctor carries a wise head that knows the limit of human efforts, and is therefore sooner reconciled to the progress of events than others. Thus an occasional holiday for a doctor even in the midst of grief is an essential thing both for the welfare of the doctor himself and of those who place themselves in his charge. With this apology Mr. Apte concluded his preliminary remarks and proceeded to note some of the chief events of the last year in connection with the union. He referred to the losses the union sustained during the last year. The foremost stood the name of Dr. A. M. Kunte, an ornament of the profession and an object of the deepest reverence and love among his students. The other two lives that were laid down at the call of self-imposed duty were those of Drs. Desai and Davda, who fought with the plague last year, and if anybody deserved a Victoria Cross for doing a brave deed at an emergency they did. Their names would ever be remembered with that mixed feeling where it is hard to know whether sorrow or admiration should supervene. The grief caused by the death of Dr. Manser, one of their ablest and most revered professors, was no less intense or deep. Last, though not least, the smiling face of Dr. P. K. Gokhale was very much missed. Mr. Apte then concluded his remarks with a request to Dr. Atmaram Pandurang to deliver his address.

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, who rose amidst a burst of applause, began with a hearty return of thanks to the managing committee for the honour they had done him. There were, said he, two or three considerations which must have guided them in their choice, viz, the age and the profession of the speaker. He was the oldest and the only survivor of the first batch of the Grant Medical College. As to the first, he said, they would like to know how he grew old. When a boy he was of a weak constitution, easily affected by slight changes in the weather. Gradually he learnt by experience that a cold water bath would help him to live long. He kept the practice, and whether the doctors might or might not believe it, he was sure it was one of the reasons of his longevity. The application of cocoanut-oil to the body was strongly recommended by the speaker for reducing the high temperature. The next thing mentioned by the speaker in connection with age was the teeth. The practice of cleansing them with chalk or some other alkline substance, said he, goes a long way in preserving them and consequently in preserving health. The practice of chewing "pan" was not to be condemned, because the remains of the pan which settled in the crevices of teeth were turned into acid ; for the application of chunam neutralized the acidity. The speaker then proceeded to the next point suggested in the beginning of the address. Here he made some very valuable suggestions to the students of the medical profession. He advised the students not to take to that profession merely as a mercenary business, but exhorted them to put heart into it. The speaker cited some instances of the best medical men who remained contented with scanty means of livelihood and devoted the rest of their time, energy, and attention to the study of medicine for its own sake. Such men may not make money, but they do certainly earn reputation in its stead. The study of physiology, he said, ought to be energetically followed, for it enables medical men to know the use of drugs far better than more attendance at the wards. The speaker then alluded to the various theories about the rise and spread of epidemics like the plague and cholera. The present scourge of Bombay was, in his opinion, chiefly due to the filthiness of the habitations and uncleanly habits of the low caste people, among whom the plague is making the greatest havoc. To prevent the advent of such and other epidemics he directed the attention of his hearers to three things, viz., food, water, and air, the purity of which ought to be scrupulously observed. In illustration of this he mentioned the extremely small number of deaths from plague among the Europeans. With a few more words of advice to the medical students the speaker concluded his address and took his seat amidst prolonged cheers and applause.

The next item of business on the programme was the performance of "Othello" in Marathi. It was solely conducted by the students and proved to be a perfect success, and reflected much credit upon those who organized it.

The gathering dispersed at 4 a.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, which port she left on the 5th instant. On arrival at Karachi on the 25th January last, the Canning received orders to convey troops to the Mekran Coast. On the same day she embarked half a squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, one Company, of the 30th Bombay Infantry, part of the 4th Hazar Mountain Battery, and transport animals, and left next day for the Mekran Coast which was reach on the 27th with the above troops. After disembarking the troops, she took on board the No. 24 Survey Party in charge of Captain J. M. Burn, R. E., and left the same day for Karachi. From the above port, she has brought to Bombay Lieut. Dudgeon, 25th Bombay Rifles, Surgeon Captain Wilson, A.M.S., and Assistant-Surgeon Gillson, 13 native details, and 10 horses. She had a fine passage. The Canning leaves for Karachi on the 12th instant with the Depot of the Highland Light Infantry, 35th Field Battery and 23rd Company Southern Division R. A.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 29th January, 1898 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 29. Rs.	Feb. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,83,789	48,66,585
Do. do. at Branches	27,51,789	24,50,218
Other Deposits	2,68,83,167	2,48,22,131
Post Bills	3,573	4,210
Credits, undrawn	13,57,736	12,23,126
Rs.	5,26,80,054	4,98,66,270
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,05,72,782	1,05,85,981
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,52,314	56,21,819
Loans do. do. do.	1,31,29,938	1,38,29,478
Bills Discounted and purchased	76,18,562	72,95,874
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,327
Stamps and Stationery	29,419	29,428
Bullion	—	—
Balances with other Banks	2,03,506	1,06,458
Cash	1,16,35,400	82,60,100
Rs.	5,26,80,054	4,98,66,270

CYCLING NOTES.

THE Dublin public are by no means tired of cycle shows, most of them having never seen one of the great displays at the Crystal Palace or Islington. Ball's Bridge, where the show is being held, is an excellent place, extending over many acres of ground. Only a portion of the buildings is used. The central hall alone accommodates many hundreds of machines with ease. Two shows, however, have been held in Dublin already—one in the Rotunda rooms, and one at Ball's Bridge, in January of last year. Both were financially successful, though it is doubtful whether the makers obtained sufficient compensation for the inevitable and heavy expenses which they incurred.

Riders of the Bantam machine—and especially those who have previously ridden an ordinary safety—should be careful to note the position of the saddle relative to the crank-axle before raising or lowering it. The seat pillar of the Bantam rakes forward, and the raising of the saddle brings the pillar forwards, instead of backwards as in the case of a safety. The unobservant rider may find himself placed uncomfortably without knowing the cause.

Is there any truth in the belief that tandems are bad hill-climbers? A great deal, of course, depends on the gear and on the riders. Most tandems are geared more for speed than power, and most riders, unless they have practised often together, do not work perfectly in accord. The tandem is certainly not quite so fast uphill as a good single, though of course downhill it simply runs away from the latter. The weakness of the crank-bracket, which is common in tandems, has much to do with the defect. However well the head is provided for, the equally vital point of the crank-bracket is too apt to be insufficiently stayed for the great strain that it has to bear. Riders, therefore, who contemplate buying a tandem for use in a hilly country should above all things look to this point. The bracket should be incapable of "give" even when the pedal is jumped upon.

Brazeless joints are not making their way into favour. The few machines that have them have disgusted their riders owing to the difficulty in cleaning them. There are so many little interstices and projections where the mud can lodge. Besides this, the supposed advantage of being able to take the machine rapidly and easily to pieces does not appeal to the average rider at all. The average rider hates even the idea of opening a bearing to take out a damaged ball, and usually sends his machine to the repairer if the pedal pin has become bent against a stone. As to taking even the saddle and pedals off for travelling, he is of opinion that it is really not worth the trouble. Of course there are always some mechanically minded men who love to take everything to pieces. But they are not a large enough class to be worth very serious consideration.

The season of the provincial shows is now in full swing. The Leeds and Liverpool exhibitions of cycles have no sooner closed their doors than that of Dublin has been opened. On the 20th of January and onwards till the 26th, there will be the Birmingham show, while the Glasgow one opens on the Birmingham closing day and goes on till February the 5th. In the meantime the Sheffield show will have been opened on February 3, to continue until the 12th of the same month. Last of all the more important cycle exhibitions comes the one at the Botanical Gardens, Manchester, from the 18th till the 26th February.

A case which came under my notice lately may be of interest to readers who have not very robust health. The subject of the story is at present convalescent from the very serious mishap of the breaking of a blood vessel in the stomach. When gentle exercise was at last allowed the doctor would not hear of cycling, although the patient was very fond of it. A very short walk was sufficient to bring on fatigue. At length, after a period of steady improvement, permission was given to cycle half a mile or a mile. The patient took the risk of extending the first outing to six miles, and apparently got nothing but good from it. The cycling has been continued for two months, and the rides now taken range from twenty to twenty-five miles in the day, there being no fatigue whatever after them. Yet at the present time two miles of walking cannot be enjoyed, but being on a footing of exhaustion. The moral of this story is not, of course, the advisability of disregarding a doctor's orders, but rather the wisdom of getting the opinion of some doctor who knows how extremely easy a form of exercise cycling may be made.

The coming season will be remarkable for an even greater increase in the speed of the racing cyclist. So far human efforts alone have contrived to make possible the great speeds which have been reached, but now electric motor pacing has been introduced, and the old times will easily be beaten. The suction power of the new mechanical pacemaking machines will, of course, be much greater than that of the ordinary multicycles. A well-known rider was about to make an attempt to beat the hour's record, when a friend asked, "Will you do it?" and the reply from the would-be "record breaker" was, "That depends entirely upon pacemakers." It is well-known that the multicycles cannot fully "extend" our best men, and many a match has been lost because the loser's pacemakers were not equal to the occasion. With motor pacing all this is likely to be changed, as the moto will be able to travel at nearly forty miles an hour.

Arthur A. Chase is not attracting large crowds in America since his defeat by Michael. He has reduced the indoor record for the mile to 1 min. 53 2-5 sec., but records are somehow uninteresting when made by a beaten man. Chase was probably unwise to risk his reputation by accepting Michael's challenge before he became thoroughly accustomed to the American tracks. The cycling clubs in the Transvaal are anxious to send representatives to the English and also the international championships. Since Meintzies won a world's championship at Chicago South African cyclists have considered their champions quite equal to those of any other country, and efforts are now being made to collect enough money to send at least two representatives. The sum considered necessary is £500, and so the representatives should certainly not starve.

A revolutionary proposal is now being brought forward to return in part to the racing rules of long ago. It is now proposed that for amateur events there shall be no pacemaking permitted, unless the race is at least fifty miles long, then single machines shall be allowed, and for races above 100 miles in extent, tandems shall be permitted. It seems odd that the faster help shall be allowed for the longer (and therefore slower) events, but some check on the evils of pacing was sadly needed, and these proposals may be knocked into more presentable laws when the National Cyclists' Union deals with them at the next Council.

Actually, a cabby has been punished for overrunning a cyclist. Quoth the Jehu, "He was only a beginner and could not ride properly." "All the more reason for you to be extra careful," was the rejoinder, and cabby had to pay for the pastime of smashing up the luckless novice.

A non-cycling paper of some influence, in touching on cycling matters, advises riders to daub their tyres with vaseline. The advice is a trifle mixed. For winter riding it is wise to daub the bright parts of a machine with vaseline to prevent rust starting its ravages on the nickel-plating, but never should oil (and vaseline is a dense and viscous form of oil) be allowed upon the tyres. It injures rubber, and distures the structure of any tyre. Oil that trickles from an over-filled bearing should be carefully wiped away, and a gear-case should not be allowed to drip upon the tyres when the machine is leaned against a wall. A moist atmosphere is better for the preservation of rubber than a dry heat, but oil can never do anything but harm.

One of the technical law journals recently remarked that the frequent differences between policemen and cyclists would disappear very considerably if the authorities consented to drop the notion that a cyclist is a kind of outlaw. The notion still, has a strong hold on the minds of not a few magistrates, and on the smaller minds of a still greater number of policemen.

The carrying of a non-working passenger on a specially constructed cycle, has never been very popular, owing to the considerable amount of work entailed. The Sultan of Morocco had a sort of glorified carrier tricycle built for himself, which several servants had to propel, but this was exceptional. There is a machine occasionally used in England, in which an invalid reclines as in a Bath chair, but instead of the chairman pushing it along, he gets up behind and drives. It is not very violent if the pace be very mild and the gear extremely low. An attempt was made some time ago to introduce something of the kind to ply for hire as a cab in London, but it was not a success. Better results are attending similar experiments in the less undulating streets of Berlin.

A curious gift has been made by the cyclists of a provincial town for the use of the public in the district. It consists of a cycling ambulance composed of two bicycles joined together side by side, with room for a stretcher to be slung on the framework between them. The stretcher can be very easily lifted in and out of position, and an injured person can be handled more comfortably and carried more speedily by this, than any other form of ambulance. It is not a new idea, but it is the first occasion on which cyclists have subscribed to present their town with such a highly suitable and up-to-date accessory.

The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company, Ltd., England, the makers of the Silvertown Detachable Tyre, have complied with the order of the Court made by Mr. Justice North in the action brought against them by the Dunlop Co., to restrain infringement of the Welch patent, by delivering up the infringing tyres and parts of tyres in their possession. Close upon 1,000 Silvertown Detachable Tyres and parts of tyres were handed over an immediately destroyed by order of the Court.

TREASON-FELONY IN INDIA.

THE *Morning Post* of January 20, publishes the following from a correspondent:—"A few weeks ago the *Morning Post* commented on the absurd reduction of the sentences of transportation passed by the Satara Sessions Judge on the editor and the printer of a Mahratta newspaper for an offence which their own counsel did not care to distinguish from treason. Referring to these two men and to Tilak, who had been sentenced by a High Court Judge to eighteen months' imprisonment, it was observed that there was no advantage to be gained in sending Tilak and the others to prison if they were not to be made into real examples. The agitation on foot to induce the Executive, as an act of clemency, to further reduce sentences which had already been pared to the quick by the Bombay High Court invites renewed attention to the important question if the Bombay Court did not usurp the prerogative of the Crown by exercising clemency when a judicial sentence appropriate to a grave offence was required, and if the attitude of the Local Government was not a direct invitation to a judicial tribunal to usurp that prerogative. A recent judgment of a full Bench of another High Court in India throws some light on the question. In the Moradabad Sedition case a Sessions Judge in the North-West Provinces, following the lead of the Bombay High Court, passed a sentence of eighteen month's imprisonment on one Amba Pershad, editor of an "obscure" vernacular print, in which an article had appeared in no way worse than the *Pratodx* effusions. The prisoner after pleading guilty, of course appealed to the Allahabad High Court, and equally as a matter of course, the insignificance of the writer was urged as a reason why his punishment should be merely nominal. After this the Government Advocate, who appeared for the Crown, is reported to have said: "He was instructed not to argue the question as to whether the sentence was to severe or not, but to leave it entirely to the Bench." If the local prosecutor who appeared for the Crown in the original trial had already stated to the Sessions Judge of Moradabad that the Crown did not press for more than a lenient sentence there would be no fault to find with this attitude of the Government Advocate when the case went in appeal to the High Court at Allahabad. At any rate the Crown Advocate left the matter of sentence to be decided by the higher judicial tribunal on purely judicial grounds. This was certainly not supporting the lower Court's sentence, though a great deal is constantly said in India about the necessity of supporting Executive subordinates, even when they make mistakes. But the Allahabad Advocate for the Crown was at least more guarded than the Bombay Advocate-General was in the *Pratoda* appeal. The latter is reported to have stated bluntly, and with a fine disregard of the distinction between judicial mercy of a Court and the clemency which is the prerogative of the Crown, that if the Court did not reduce the sentences the Government had already decided to do so. The result at Bombay, as we all know, is that the sentences in the Satara case were reduced with extraordinary leniency on the ground practically that the Government, having tolerated sedition so long, could hardly expect an adequate sentence.

The later decision of the Allahabad High Court, in the Moradabad case is therefore instructive. The Chief Justice, Sir John Edge, who delivered the unanimous judgment of the full Bench, dismissed the appeal with the following closing remarks: "The criminal offence which Amba Pershad committed is an exceedingly grave one. That offence he committed regardless of the ruin, misery, and punishment which would have fallen on any of his fellow-countrymen who might have been so ignorant as to believe that the statements which he published were true, and who, acting on such belief, might have entered on a course of active disloyalty to the Government. . . . An apology, particularly made after commitment, need not be considered in such a case as this. Having regard to the gravity of the offence which Amba Pershad committed, and to the misery, ruin, and punishment which he might have brought upon ignorant people, the sentence which was passed on him was entirely inadequate." It may be argued that the action of the Bombay High Court in reducing the sentences in the *Pratoda* case was the natural result of the position assumed by the Presidency Government, as represented by their Advocate-General. That may be so, but the fact remains that this position cannot be reconciled with the policy of the Bombay Government in regard to the two Nathus. It remains to be explained why the Executive has had to resort to an extreme measure as a pure act of State if the public peace is so secure as to make it a matter of no concern that treason proved to conviction in a Court of Justice should receive exemplary punishment. The attitude of the Bombay Government towards the Satara sedition-mongers is further opposed to the deliberate utterances of the Legal Member of the Supreme Council and of the Viceroy himself. In a report of the proceedings of the Supreme Legislative Council just received we find the Legal Member is represented to have said: "It is obvious that a malicious and seditious utterance which in one place and set of circumstances is of small importance, and would be adequately punished by a very light sentence, might, in another place and under other circumstances, be a direct incitement to rebellion and bloodshed, and merit the severest penalties." Lord Elgin on the same recent occasion spoke on the necessity for a prompt and firm administration of the law "on behalf of the public whose interests suffer if the passions of the ignorant are excited, and the peace of the country is imperilled—a danger none the less present because the action to be guarded against be the action of a comparatively small number of individuals out of touch with the sentiments which animate their fellows."

The articles in the *Pratoda* were undoubtedly a direct incitement to rebellion and bloodshed, and were couched in terms of truculent defiance, and merited, if the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council is to be accepted as an authority, the severest penalties. The clemency of the Government is conspicuous in the *Pratoda* case, but where is the firm administration of the law? The locality where the *Pratoda* incitements to bloodshed and rebellion were circulated is the last Mahratta Principality annexed by the British Government, a district where lingering emotions may still maintain unwholesome distinctions between "patriotism" and good citizenship. As to the circumstances, we need only quote from a leading article in the *Pioneer* of the 19th of December last: "It cannot be denied that we have passed—if, indeed, we are not passing—through times of trouble and sudden events which test a man of littler faith. The country has been a prey to famine, pestilence, and desolating earthquake; the air has been full of sullen murmurings, of underground conspiracies, and rumours of wars; assassinations, upheavals, real or imaginary, of popular fury, and fanaticism in eruption have wrought on the public mind." At a time of public commotion such as is here described, when the Government had itself taken a step so exceptional as to constitute a public warning that the public peace was to some extent endangered, Mr. Aston, the Session Judge of Satara, inflicted the severest penalty the law prescribed. The sentence was not a final one. It could be reduced in appeal to anything which an Appellate Court for judicial reasons deemed more appropriate, and, as the Judge took occasion to point out, could be further reduced by the clemency of the Crown, this clemency being unfettered in such a case, because, we presume, the pardon of even a guilty person would not in a sedition case be an interference with the administration of justice. Such a decision was in effect an invitation to the Crown to share the responsibility of deciding how far mercy could be shown. Whether that was a sound course for a Judge to take or not seems a question for jurists rather than for journalists. If it was unsound the Appellate Court certainly did not say so. It seems obvious that a Court in which the secrets of State cannot be published is not so well fitted as the Government itself to define the safe limits of mercy in such cases. The Legal Member of Lord Elgin's Council has recently pointed out that proceedings in such cases "can only be initiated under the sanction of the authorities who are responsible for the peace and good government of the country." Admitting this responsibility, it seems to follow that the Government can only divest itself of its share of responsibility for the punishment which follows such prosecutions by either disclosing its secrets or else by an act of clemency. At the least, it may be said that when the public peace is said to be endangered a reduction of sentence, by order of a Court, because sedition has been too long tolerated is not calculated to restore confidence in the public authorities. The sentence in the *Pratoda* case gave the authorities who are reponsible for the peace and good government of the country an opportunity to reassure the public mind by the extent to which clemency should be safely shown, and this opportunity has been nearly thrown away by forgetfulness of the distinction between the jurisdiction of a Court of Justice and the prerogative of mercy which rests in the Crown.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 6.

10 p.m.	73·8

MONDAY.—FEBRUARY 7.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	78·5
4 p.m.	78·2

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY AND THE P. AND O.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Financial News*:—"I think it is by no means improbable that at the next meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company we may hear a statement from Sir Thomas Sutherland on the subject of the route to the East, with more particular reference to the Great Siberian Railway which will bring Japan within fourteen or fifteen days of London as against twenty eight days via Canada or thirty-one days via the Suez Canal. Quite recently it has been urged in political and commercial circles that either pressure must be brought to bear upon the P. and O. Company to induce it to occupy five or six days less in covering the sea route to Bombay or Colombo, or the question of a land railway to India must be seriously tackled, making provision for through traffic as far as Calcutta or Madras, especially for Australia-bound passengers. Indirectly this bears upon the Far Eastern question. It is pointed out that while Russia, by means of the Trans-Caspian and Trans-Siberian Railways, has been opening up and linking the whole of the vast continent of Asia with her European dominions we have ourselves been doing nothing for southern and weastern parts of the continent; and it is urged that those operations would properly lie within our sphere of activity. No objection on political grounds is conceived to the carrying out of such a project through quasi-British territory. The need of it is the more emphasised by the fact that if fast steamers are provided between the Pacific terminus and the Australian ports the new Siberian route, so far as mails and passengers to Australia are concerned will save ten clear days of travelling. What effect this agitation may have upon the P. and O. Company it is not possible to conjecture. A day or two ago I mooted the matter to Sir Thomas Sutherland, but he was disinclined at present to show his hand, preferring to reserve any statement he may have to make upon the subject for first communication to his shareholders. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the P. and O. directors have the matter still under consideration, and that at the next meeting of the P. and O. Company we may expect an announcement of no little interest and importance."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum and minimum temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·022	Calm	1	72·6	46·2	79	...	1·29	−0·51
Sirsa	30·019	SSW	3	74·2	43·2	74	...	0·06	−1·24
Delhi	30·002	Calm	4	72·7	49·0	70	...	...	−1·66
Agra	30·001	NW	4	74·5	52·9	87	...	0·16	−0·62
Cawnpore	29·987	Calm	2	74·7	50·0	91	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·977	Calm	3	70·8	48·4	96	...	...	−1·35
Jhansi	29·938	Calm	2	80·0	56·2	82	...	...	−0·92
Jacobabad	29·979	N	4	81·4	45·0	50	...	0·40	−0·62
Karachi	29·920	ENE	5	83·4	62·4	81	...	...	1·06
Jeypore	29·996	NE	5	78·0	56·1	79	...	...	−1·05
Ajmere	30·023	N	1	78·4	50·7	79	...	...	−0·91
Deesa	29·911	ENE	5	77·2	49·9	67	...	...	−0·42
Ahmedabad	29·901	NNE	1	86·1	57·6	50	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·888	W	5	84·3	56·1	43	...	...	−0·29
Rajkot	29·925	S	4	84·4	58·5	61	...	...	−0·50
Ghadechi	29·878	SW	4	86·0	58·2	52	...	...	...
Veraval	29·855	NE	5	78·6	60·3	69	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·945	NE	5	80·8	55·8	53	...	...	−0·79
Indore	29·900	Calm	...	80·8	52·1	46	...	...	−0·84
Saugor	29·841	...	...	77·2	54·4	67	...	...	−1·92
Jubulpore	29·933	NNE	3	81·4	51·9	63	...	...	−1·65
Hoshangabad	29·920	NE	3	82·2	57·8	53	...	...	−1·68
Khandwa	29·919	Calm	2	83·7	55·1	45	...	...	−1·19
Raipur	29·918	NE	2	84·3	61·2	50	...	...	−1·10
Nagpur	29·935	NNE	3	86·3	61·1	48	...	...	−2·13
Amraoti	29·894	ENE	5	87·6	61·8	43	...	0·07	−1·67
Akola	29·919	Calm	2	87·6	54·1	38	...	...	−2·14
Surat	29·907	S	2	84·6	58·6	78	...	...	−0·24
Malegaon	29·914	W	5	84·9	54·5	49	...	...	−1·17
Bombay	29·903	ENE	5	80·6	70·0	76	...	...	−0·36
Poona	29·940	WNW	8	85·0	54·9	77	...	...	−1·63
Ahmednagar	29·919	NNW	9	83·2	50·9	64	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·933	Calm	3	85·8	55·7	46	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·909	WNW	6	88·2	61·1	51	...	...	−1·84
Kalsgiri	29·883	ENE	6	83·4	63·9	63	...	...	−0·89
Belgaum	29·895	WNW	8	81·7	52·9	79	...	...	−2·29
Goa	29·894	WNW	9	84·0	70·4	80	...	...	...
Karwar	29·872	NE	3	83·7	65·0	84	...	...	−2·81
Mangalore	29·883	ESE	3	89·4	70·4	74	...	...	−3·66
Calicut	29·868	NNW	13	87·3	73·0	66	...	2·10	−4·39
Cochin	29·862	N	F	...	77·6	74	...	4·90	−4·30
Bangalore	29·902	SE	5	88·8	66·8	82	...	0·50	−3·85
Seoundera-bad	29·893	Calm	4	92·1	63·6	79	...	...	−2·13
Masulipatam	29·911	Calm	5	84·6	66·2	77	...	...	−3·26
Bellary	29·911	Calm	L	90·2	67·3	68	...	0·10	−2·36
Cuddapah	29·897	E	L	94·1	70·1	77	...	3·41	−2·47
Madras	29·902	S	5	84·0	65·5	77	...	9·18	−10·36
Columbatore	29·894	E	1	92·9	70·1	78	...	3·15	−1·97
Trichinopoly	29·895	C	5	93·0	67·9	75	...	3·29	−4·89
Negapatam	29·885	C	13	81·4	68·0	83	...	11·12	−18·43
Colombo	29·870	C	2	89·0	74·0	77	...	22·86	−0·55
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch, and 10 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Karachi, and the minimum similarly so at Coimbatore, Bangalore, Cochin, Neemuch and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddaph, and the lowest 43° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy at Jhansi, Bangalore, Bellary and Trichnopoly. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The abnormal chart indicates the probable existence of a disturbance to the south-westwards of Bhuj or Karachi in the Arabian Sea, where the weather appears to be more or less unsettled. The winds at Karachi and Bhuj are cyclonic, and the barometer is a little over a tenth below its normal in Lower Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The S. S. Tokio on her voyage from Aden to Bombay reports having experienced from Latitude 15° 07' N., Longitude 56° 00' E., at midnight on the 30th, to Latitude 16° N., Longitude 59° 10' E., at midnight on the 31st, a moderate to fresh gale from north-north-east with a high confused sea.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 7.

Monday: The barometric rise noticed yesterday has ceased, and the pressure is now giving way again in most places. The fall is brisk in parts of Burma and Assam, but slight elsewhere. Pressure remains highest in north of the Punjab, lowest in south of the Bay, and the general pressure conditions are same as yesterday. Northerly winds have set in over parts of Burma and of Lower Bengal, calms prevail over the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, and the easterly current reported yesterday having to a great extent ceased; while elsewhere winds are variable, the force being light or moderate generally. The temperature has fallen in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab. The fall has been brisk to rapid over the Gangetic Plain, elsewhere the temperature has risen. The heat is less than usual in west of Bengal, and Gangetic Plain, as well as over both sides of the Peninsula; but is excessive elsewhere. Excess is large over south of the Puniab, over south of the Peninsula, and over Lower Burma. Light scattered showers have occurred in different parts of northern India, and light snow has fallen in Simla.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th February, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·896
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	63·3
Relative humidity of Air	67·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 80·6
Minimum. do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind	N, E, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 210
From midnight to midnight.	

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

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For Rheumatism in Horses.
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